

# MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NOYES.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

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## Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate.

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Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptation  
of the word.—Talleyrand.



### MAINE FARMER.

#### Smut in Wheat.

We have frequently heard complaints from people, who had tried the several remedies for preventing "smut in wheat," that they did not succeed. That after all their washing, liming and using blue vitriol, they were troubled with smutty wheat at harvest. The reason they did not go thoroughly through all the required operations. They might have thoroughly cleansed their wheat and yet have left some of the smut seed sticking to their bags or boxes, or have had it in their manure which they put on to the field. A writer in the last number of the Albany Cultivator over the signature of "Tweed-side," says "It should be borne in mind that smut is a very infectious disease, and wheat seed, even after it is pickled, should not be spread out to dry upon a floor upon which smutted wheat had previously been thrashed,—neither should it be put into smut tainted sacks for the purpose of carrying to the field. I have several times tried the experiment of inoculating seed wheat with smut of the seed that had been pickled, limed and dried for sowing, by means of taking a sample of it in my hands and rubbing it with the powder of smut balls, then sowing it apart from the other. The result was in every instance I found smut in the produce of the inoculated samples, and none in the produce of the bulk from which they were taken. Smut is also sometimes taken to the field in unfertilized dung, made from straw of smutted wheat of the former years growth." These observations are worth remembering. We have no doubt of the truth of them, for often, when a farmer has supposed that he had done what was necessary for prevention of smut, he has found to his surprise in harvest that his grain was still infested with it, because he did not practice all the precautions necessary throughout the whole operation. We have once known an instance of smut brought into a farmer's field of wheat, when he sowed wheat perfectly free from smut, and the only probable cause was this,—his neighbor on the other side of the fence put some straw manure on his land—the straw had borne smutty wheat, and the rains had either washed it upon the wheat land, or the winds had blown it over. It fastened upon a small patch of the wheat contiguous to his neighbor's manured land, and cost much trouble to get rid of it.

#### How to propagate Trees.

The American Agriculturist mentions the following plan of propagating choice trees. It is the same which it is said the Chinese practice. Wrap around some thrifty branch a quantity of clay loam which may be kept in its place by a bandage of cloth,—similar to the manner of keeping clay in its place, when used for grafting. This must be kept moist, and applied soon after the buds begin to swell in the spring. Roots will push out from the bark, and when sufficiently large, the branch may be cast off and the whole planted in the ground. We have never seen this plan put into practice, but the following we have often done.—When you wish to propagate specimens of any tree,—not a graft, dig down to the roots and bring up one of the fibres to within half an inch of the surface, and cover it up, in a short time it will push up, and make quite a sapling in the course of the summer. In the fall or the next spring they may be separated from the parent stock and set out where they may be wanted. Van Mons says that if you cut off the fibres of the roots of trees and plant them where you wish, they will soon put out leaves and become trees, if one of the fibres be placed near the surface to receive the stimulus of heat and air. If this will succeed in all cases it is a good mode.

We are aware that there is a prejudice in the minds of many against planting out what are called suckers. But we know of many apple trees that were suckers in the beginning, pulled up and set out. They made excellent bearing trees. Many of the Old Colony High top sweetings were propagated in this way. We know no reason why they should not do well. No one objects to grafts or scions from trees, why should they to suckers? Each bud seems to be a part and parcel of the original tree, and if separated and put into a suitable place, under proper conditions, it will grow and become an independent tree. It matters not whether they start from the root or from the branch.

**TOMATOES FOR SCOUTS IN PIGS.**—The Editor of the "Farmer's Gazette," Cheraw S. C. after copying our article on the above, adds the following note. The friends of the Thomsonian practice will call the pig he alludes to a very sensible pig.

Ed. Mr. FAR.

We last fall had a Berkshire shote which was brought to death's door by a protracted diarrhea, or looseness of the bowels. Suspecting that derangement of biliary secretion was the cause of the diarrhea, and knowing that tomatoes sometimes correct slight biliary derangement in the human patient, we tried it for a short time with the pig, but without any sensible benefit. We then gave him about 20 grains of calomel in a tomato, which operated well; and from that time he began to improve, and finally recovered, though slowly. We saw by the symptoms that he needed another dose of calomel, but we could not make him swallow it in any of his food, of which by the way, at that time he took very little; and we did not drudge him. He formed, from the single dose, as strong an aversion to calomel as many bled patients do. He never could be induced to taste a tomato after the one in which he swallowed the calomel.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

Don't forget the corn stalk sugar.—Try a little piece of land by planting it in rows two feet apart, and a few inches in the rows. Keep an accurate account of the cost of making and let us know the results in the fall.

#### Taxes.

**MR. HOLMES.**—In your paper of the 7th inst. a writer over the signature of "Common Honesty" has stated a case where he supposes a note given with a mortgage ought to be taxed. He says if a neighbor wishes, the better to carry on his farming, to hire \$1000, and mortgages his farm, he thinks the \$1000 ought to be taxed as money at interest. It may be so or it may not be so. If he lays it out in taxable stock and that is taxed the note ought not to be. Tax all property once and but once. No property ought to be taxed more than once. If your correspondent thinks that property ought to be taxed every time it is sold and bought, honest men will not believe it, although he may choose to sign himself "Common Honesty," that is the distinction. I believe that Assessors are by law a Court of Equity as much as the Supreme Court of the United States, and ought to do justice as near as they can. It is difficult to do it at all times, but that ought to be their aim. The greatest number of mortgages is given where part is paid and the residue is not earned. Now ought that which is not in existence to be rated? Justice will not say that.

Winthrop, May 10, 1842.

**P. S.** I admire the signature chosen by "Common Honesty." I have no doubt what is called common honesty will join him—I know justice will not.

**Proceedings of the Aecrion Society of Monmouth Academy, May 2, 1842.**

This Society held their anniversary on the 2d of May (the 1st coming on Sunday) at the Academy Hall, where they partook of a collation. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Hewins, and the following sentiments offered by some of the members present.

By P. Southworth. *May Day*—Nature's grand celebration of beauty and loveliness, just bursting into life. This is worthy to be celebrated by us.

By A. Thomas. *The Aecrion Society*—May the growth of the trees they plant be like Jonah's gourd, but may no worm present itself at their roots to blast their vigor or destroy the reputation of the society.

By F. G. Haynes. *First of May*—Nature's day of rejoicing. We behold her smiles and charms, and are met with festive glee to celebrate her awakenings.

By C. R. Dagget. *The assembly present*—May they ever possess sentiments as elevated as the present occasion and situation inspires.

By W. M. Ladd. *The Aecrion Society*—May the growth of its members in knowledge, be like to the growth of its trees in stature.

By P. Southworth. *Aecrion Sugar*—May the trees we plant soon afford a quantum sufficit of Aecrion Sugar with which to sweeten the water for Washingtonians.

By C. Howins. *May Day*—A link in the chain of time which connects the past with the future. May it never be forgotten, but derive permanency and efficacy from the cements of associations and friendships here formed.

By C. R. Dagget. *The trees here planted*—May they by their luxuriant growth soon attain a size sufficient to afford "in storms" a shelter, in heat a shade.

By F. G. Haynes. *Our happy company*—May they ever possess, as now, kindred feelings.

By P. Southworth. *The Orator of the Day*—Good old lover of Agricultural wisdom, whose pen has long been used to promote the improvement of the farming community. May he long live to be a blessing to his country and an ornament to the world.

The Society requested a copy of the address for publication in the Farmer.

#### ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Aecrion Society of Monmouth Academy, May 2, 1842.

BY J. H. JENNE.

**Mr. President and Members of the Aecrion Society:**

A venerable friend of mine once said, it required a vast deal more wit, and learning too, to make a finished fool than it did a wise man. I have often thought of this, in looking around on those who have had the advantage of a liberal education, to see so many who might have been a real blessing to mankind; and yet have proved but little better than public nuisances. Not indeed that they were corrupt and vicious, but they made no good use of their scientific attainments, did it not because he needed their services for his own sake; nor yet to minister to the happiness of those pure spirits who fill a higher order in creation. He made man a social being, & identified the happiness of every individual with a numerous circle which surround him; and for the purpose of enabling him to fill his proper sphere, he gave him all the powers of a reasoning mind. No man liveth for himself alone, the word of inspiration plainly declares; and to this end, to benefit others coequally with himself, ought his efforts to be assiduously directed.

It is, my young friends, for such a purpose you have been placed in this institution; and I congratulate you with heartfelt pleasure on the superior advantages you enjoy, beyond what I enjoyed when at your age. And I was rejoiced when I heard of your laudable attempt to adorn and beautify the grounds around the building where you were acquiring that knowledge, which is, I trust, to render you worthy citizens of this free republic. It seemed to me, in silent but impressive language, to say, that those minds that planned the scheme, possessed both gratitude and good taste.

Perhaps on an occasion like this, it may be expected I should make some remarks on such embellishments as you are associated to accomplish. And here I would observe, I shall take a much wider range than the bounds of the Academy grounds you are decorating. The peculiar tastes you may acquire, or cultivate here I expect you will carry you through all future life; and they will spread

\* In allusion to sugar from the maple.

their influence for good or ill to an extent, perhaps, of which we are little aware.

Agriculture we all acknowledge to be the parent art of all arts. I hold it to be equally true, that a superior state of cultivation never exists, without these embellishments. Look abroad in Europe where the cultivation of the soil is carried to the highest pitch of improvement, and we shall find this taste predominates to a high degree. For instance in England it is said,—"wealth seeks the country and lavishes its possessions there." The chief ambition of almost every merchant is, to have his country seat, & it is quite necessary to a nobleman's rank. Thus even the humblest farmer catches this delightful taste. His cottage is often all covered over with flowers. The hedges are often beautifully trimmed about it. Fine walks are laid out. All that is unpleasant in farming life is concealed as much as possible from the view, and it would be a disgrace to have such front doors, and such public barns as two thirds of our farmers have. By the way, this is important and the farmer who will reform, will do a great service to his neighbor,—important I say, for such a taste has more influence upon the character of a people than many suspect. Hence too, there is a love for the country all over England,—and with it there is a taste for, and an appreciation of cultivated landscape which we have not." I would not however be understood to advocate that unmeaning and profligate expenditure of wealth, even in decorating a farm house and appendages, which characterize the aristocracy of Old England; there is a happy medium, and for this I would have you aspire.

Hitherto the occupation of the farmer in this country has been considered too servile and degrading; but I believe a new era is commencing with the farmers of Maine, and I would most respectfully solicit the aid of this respectable society to carry forward the great and glorious work of improvement. You will at once perceive, my young friends, that the advantages I contemplate as resulting from your association, are chiefly prospective. I expect you will carry to your paternal homes an enlightened and correct taste, and use it as you have opportunity to embellish and adorn the State. And let us try to make our farmers sensible of the evils they are bringing on themselves, by their listlessness and want of energetic action, to raise the productive classes to that state of intelligence, without which they must eventually be hewers of wood and drawers of water to other classes of society.

I have often felt much gratified to see many of our professional men, take so great an interest in rural affairs; and could easily point to many distinguished individuals, who have labored with a zeal which ought to command respect, if it does not ensure success. And even the fact that I am now addressing you, is a gratifying circumstance, because I consider it a tribute of respect for that cause which I have publicly advocated. Yes my young friends, I feel a glow of pleasure in addressing you at this time, conscious that I am addressing kindred spirits; and that I shall have a hearty response to every sentiment I may utter at this time, which is worthy of this occasion. And though you see before you a feeble old man, both in body and in mind, I know I shall have a candid hearing, while I pursue the discussion of this interesting theme.

I have congratulated you on the superior advantages which you in common with others enjoy in acquiring knowledge now, to those I enjoyed when young, and perhaps it may not be uninteresting to hear something of my early history, that you may more fully appreciate the privileges you enjoy and be stimulated to take higher and holier ground, in advancing the best interests of your native State, as well as the whole family of man.

My father was a plain honest farmer, and one of whom it may be truly said, "he was the noblest work of God." He was peculiarly retired and unassuming in his manners,—discharged all the obligations of a citizen and a christian, with a fidelity that has not often a parallel. He had all the science I suppose he thought a farmer needed; that is to read, write and cypher just far enough to do the common business of the farmer; and I was early given to understand that I must get my learning, mostly by my own efforts.

I was sent to school two summers when very young, the first I suppose to keep me out of harms way, with the least trouble, as the school was in a building a few rods from the dwelling house. I have no recollection of the first school, except one incident which took place in it. Of the second I remember but little, I remember well I had a bible bought for me, when I was about six years of age; when I commenced immediately the task of reading it through in course. I was frequently called upon to read in the family, and to visitors; and always had a considerable share of applause. This no doubt stimulated me to make strenuous efforts to improve every power I had, to advance in reading. After this, I was sent to school ten weeks in one winter, when I was perhaps 11 or 12 years of age. This was all the schooling I had by the direct efforts of my father. I succeeded by intercession to get liberty to go to a relative's and board and go to school a part of two winters, say about six weeks in each, by working to pay my board and schooling. There was no public school in town while I was a minor. My father did one thing which perhaps few parents do, who seem so little sensible of the advantages of science to the farmer; he always kept us supplied with such books as he thought we needed. And as I was the youngest of eleven children, seven brothers and three sisters, I had the advantage of a few books my father was induced to purchase, though their influence. Among these books were Watts' Logic, Perry's Dictionary, Mrs. Elizabeth Rows' letters, and Watts' Lyric Poems. These books no doubt had a decided influence in directing me in my future reading.

Perhaps it was about the time, I was twelve years of age, I became a small owner in a share in a social library, at some 3 or 4 miles distance; and about the same age, a small owner with two other brothers, who then lived at home, in a weekly newspaper. And by a very fortunate circumstance

I became the wealthy owner of a slate and pencil, about as soon as I could make figures. A sheep drover wanted a boy to assist him in driving a large flock of sheep a mile or two; and as he had no smaller change, he generously gave me a quarter of a dollar. With this slate and an old arithmetic, I cyphered into the rule of three before studying arithmetic at school.

Among the books I obtained from the library, was Deane's New England Farmer or Geographical Dictionary, a work which I perused with great interest. I also had another privilege which no doubt had some influence in forming my taste for rural affairs. My father always gave his boys the privilege of a small piece of land to improve as they pleased; and in addition to this, I had a small piece which I improved for a nursery of apple and other fruit trees. This I took possession of, as soon as I could use a hoe and set out a tree. At a very early age, I took up a pear tree, and set it in the southwest corner of the young orchard, and a row of peach trees nearly round the same. The peach trees survived but a few years, before they fell a prey to disease. The pear tree was alive the last time I visited Mass., and a vigorous tree; and is now probably making somebody glad with its annual productions. If I should visit my native town again, I should if possible visit this pear tree.

As I had been taught that I was to be the maker of my own fortune, I had serious thoughts of acquiring a scientific education; but the obstacles to such an attempt, seemed insurmountable. Had there been then, as there is now, an opportunity to have paid my board and tuition at any seminary in labor I have no doubt I should have availed myself of the privilege. Thus when I arrived at the age of sixteen, I had an important choice to make of some occupation, by which I was to obtain a living; and on the success of which, all my future prospects in life, depended. Farming as then carried on, had no attraction for me. Though I then thought it susceptible of vast improvement, I found no one that would listen to any suggestion I could make; and so I gave up the thoughts of attempting to live by that.

Commerce at this time was in its most successful tide of experiment; yet I did not like a seafaring life. I therefore chose a mechanical trade, in order to obtain a portion of its splendid profits. And I did, for a time, realize something more than mere dreams of golden prosperity. But in a few years the tide of success turned—embargo first and then war, upset all my plans and prospects, and brought me to abandon the course I was then pursuing; and threw myself once more, directly on the bosom of old mother earth, for subsistence. But instead of going with vast multitudes to the far west, I came "up-east," as you see, to try the virtues of this land of frosts and snow. And here by the help of God I continue to this day. And I firmly believe there is not another section of country is these United States, which presents greater advantages to the aspiring mind, than the state of Maine, if duly improved.

There however, appears to me, one great impediment to success; and that is the impression that farming is a kind of dull plodding employment; just fit for those half witted, half souled geniuses, who are incapable, for the want of good mental power, to move in any other sphere.

The inquiry may now very naturally arise, why is it so? And it may be a profitable employment for a few moments, to examine some of the causes, which have produced this state of feeling.

One cause I shall mention, is, the tone given to the habits of the New England people by political and other events.

At the close of our revolutionary war, the situation of this country was unlike any other on the face of the earth. A hardy, enterprising but sparse population, was spread over a very extended territory; and a still more extended territory was in possession of the aborigines, presented itself as the future home of the white man. From these facts, the range of our farming population, had unbounded scope in extending enterprise and pushing their industry into the wilderness in every direction; where the fertility of a virgin soil gave its impulse to the daring spirit of our citizens. Thus as the fertility of the older settlements in the country declined, under the scourging treatment they received; our fathers were not driven by fatal necessity, that fruitful mother of invention, to confine themselves to the exhausting soil; but were left, to pursue another course of scratching and cropping, in some other more favored region. This process was not calculated to produce that regular application of the powers of the mind to the purpose of devising a system of farming, so essentially necessary to secure, in improving old farms.

Another cause may be found in the political revolutions, which took place in Europe, soon after the close of our revolutionary war. The revolution which took place in Europe in consequence, gave a new spring to commerce; and notwithstanding the embarrassments in which it was at times involved, was a source of vast profit to many. Hence then the splendid gains of some in commerce, led the farmer, as he believed himself less favored, to repine at his situation, he lost his attachment to his soil, and felt no disposition to put forth the energies of his mind in improving his farm. Even the young man who found himself at the commencement of business in life, in possession of the paternal estate of some hundred acres, more or less, often found himself obliged, as he thought, to sell his domain, and move to the more fertile regions of the west.

The subsequent political changes, which resulted in embargo, and finally in war, served but little purpose in undeceiving the farmer. Instead of applying the true corrective, he grew only peevish; and what is still more strange, with the power to wield the destinies of his country, he became the positive dupe of political aspirants.

Again; something is owing to the peculiar structure of our government. Or rather, I ought to say, something has resulted by the farmer's neglect to perform his high and holy duties as a citizen, which has tended to depress and keep him in the back

ground. Our federal constitution clothes the National Legislature with certain powers, necessary in legislating for the general interests of the nation; and all others remain with the individual States. Among those given to the national Congress, is that of determining the great questions of war and peace—of regulating commerce, and providing for the common defence. And it is a fact, which our history as a nation demonstrates, that all our political feeling are enlisted and take their most decided tone, from matters of legislation coming within the jurisdiction of the general government. And as the encouragement of Agriculture, and internal improvements, belongs to state legislation, they never produce that intense interest among politicians, which other matters of far less moment do. Indeed, I do not recollect a single instance, since the adoption of the Federal constitution, in which matters of state policy have ever had very great prominence as tests of party purity; or which have been insisted upon as a *sine qua non*, in the election of State Legislators. Hence the social principle, as developed in movements, has never been brought to bear with that energetic power on the claims of agriculture, that it has on other interests; and many of them of far inferior value. The argument, my young friends then is this; that the vast extent of unsettled territory in our country, by presenting a lure to the discontented and roving mind to abandon the home of his father. The sudden extension of commerce by presenting a lure to the enterprising to abandon ploughing the land to plough the deep. The fact of so much more political importance being attached to interests arising under Federal rather than state legislation, have done much hitherto, to unsettle the mind of the farmer, and render him either insensible of his duties, or unreasonably discontented with his situation. And when a person considers his domicile rather as a stopping place than a permanent home, can it be expected he will feel interested to adorn it with those rural embellishments, which so much delight the enlightened English Agriculturist?

Again; the argument takes the ground, that as man is peculiarly a social being, no scheme of general improvement can succeed in which this sentiment is not fully regarded in principle, and carried out in practice. The inference then is, that agriculture needs the aid of social effort to advance its claims to that eminence which they deserve. From the premises I have thus laid down, I now proceed to draw and illustrate some practical remarks.

The Society I have now the honor to address, is a beautiful illustration of the principle which I now advocate. You felt that individual efforts would be lost, unless concentrated. These feelings, led you to systematic social efforts; and the success shows what concentrated and persevering effort can do. Now from your success in this effort, you may learn some very important lessons. And not only from your success, but even in your failures, you may gain wisdom that will be worth a vast deal more than it cost, in all your future life. I well remember some two or three years ago, I set out a lot of 20 or 30 maple trees by the side of the road; but by neglecting to give them a sufficient quantity of roots in proportion to the tops, they all died but two or three. Let it then be a fixed and an unalterable principle with you, in all your plans, to mind well the bottom work. As the young tree that is well sustained in this respect, will succeed under circumstances, where one not so well sustained will perish; so the youth who has a good foundation of principles and habits, will almost universally succeed. And though misfortunes may sometimes almost totally overwhelm him, he will rise again, when the surges are past; and taking advantage of some of those changing currents in human affairs, which happen to aid, he will attain a comfortable competency, and the applause of the truly good.

And now my young friends, will you suffer one who feels a deep interest in your welfare, to suggest a few thoughts which this occasion brings to his mind and which he trusts will be profitable to you in future life.

You perceive from the remarks which I have made, the importance which I attach to the social principle in man forming his tastes and habits; as respects his own best interests, and that of the community in which he lives. You see also that events of the greatest importance take their rise, frequently, from events in themselves of little consequence. You may see this in my own youthful history of which I have given a sketch.—The choice I made in purchasing a slate with the quarter of a dollar I had fortunately acquired—the association I formed for taking a weekly newspaper, and acquiring a share in a social library, though perhaps all of them together, did not involve the expenditure of a dollar, yet were the first moving causes of a train of events, which qualified me, however imperfectly, for the sphere in which I am now moving.

You will perceive also, the importance which I attach to a taste for rural embellishments, and of course a taste for rural pursuits. And whatever may be your choice as a means of obtaining a support, I hope this taste will be a prominent and a permanent one with you. Besides its profit in a pecuniary point of view, it will ever be a source of pure and tranquil enjoyment. While the natural eye is regaling itself with the beauty of the colors, and the nasal organs with the odors of the flowers, and the mental bloom around your dwellings; the mental eye may at the same time enjoy a richer repast in that grand display of infinite wisdom, which it discovers in the beauties of nature which surround you.

But not only will your own happiness be advanced, but if you have a family, it will have a tendency to inspire them with a correct taste also. Your sons and your daughters, growing up under the influence of such a taste, (if kept within its own proper boundaries) will acquire also a love for home and the tranquil pleasures of domestic life. Under the inspiring influence of such a taste, connected with correct moral principles, the patriotic mind may look forward with strong hopes to see our free institutions perpetuated for a long lapse of ages.

I would also urge the consideration of these sentiments upon you from the signs of the times. A

great contest is now going on in this country, which involves in it the great question, whether a laboring population can be rendered adequate to the great purpose of self government. I say a laboring population, yes, a laboring population, for a laboring population must inevitably form a majority, as far as numbers are concerned, and if they are not qualified to lead, they will inevitably be led. It is in vain we boast of our free suffrage, unless we have wisdom to use it. I would exhort you to consider well the fundamental principles, on which our institutions are built. Learn to think,—to understand for yourselves, and thinking and understanding, be inflexible in your adherence to the voice of reason and conscience.

Awake then my friends, and be found in the van, in every pursuit which enables a man; To the principles true, which our fathers have taught;

And defend the rich treasure so dearly they've won; Build up and adorn the inheritance fair Which was left our possession by fatherly care, Your homes now warmed with freedom's own fire, Now show yourselves worthy such honored sires; Oh be it your motto of improvement along, To quicken the course of improvement along, To render the earth more fertile and fair, And each one more happy your kindness to share. And now, to conclude, one chorus we'll raise, Our theme, oh Columbia! shall be thine own praise; We will sing with thy poet, those strains of delight, Once so cheerfully heard from the harp of a Doughty; "Columbia Columbia, to glory arise, The queen of the world and the child of the skies."

*Returns of average annual amount of agricultural produce of school district No. 9, in the town of Rumford.*

R. Baga.	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1
Potatoes	400	350	300	250	200	150	100	50	400	350	300	250	200	150	100	50
Oats	200	150	100	50	20	10	5	2	200	150	100	50	20	10	5	2
Barley	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Rye	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Wheat	30	20	10	5	2	1	1	1	30	20	10	5	2	1	1	1
Corn	100	50	20	10	5	2	1	1	100	50	20	10	5	2	1	1
Hay	25	20	15	10	5	2	1	1	25	20	15	10	5	2	1	1
do enclosed wood land	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1
No. acres wood land	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1
Farms.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wool.	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1
Butter	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1
Cheese	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1
Oxen	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1
Sheep	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1
Cattle	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1
Hogs	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1
Swine	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1
Bees	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1
Other	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1

Peru, April 28, 1842.

#### Times of leafing and blooming of certain trees.

**MR. HOLMES.**—Perhaps the following will be satisfaction to some of your numerous readers of the Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate, as the time is drawing nigh when the apple trees will be in full bloom, and forest trees &c., in full leaf. The oak, ash, poplar &c., are not made use of in this abstract for they are later. Let it be understood, days when the maple, beech and birch appear in a fair green color and when the leaves become in full size and smooth, and when the greatest number of blossoms are on the apple trees at one time.

Year.	Days when maple beech & birch in full green.	Days when fall leaf.	Days when apple trees in full leaf.
1822	May 15	May 25	May 28
" 23	" 21	June 1	June 2
" 24	"	May 31	May 31
" 25	"	" 19	" 23
" 26	"	" 17	" 20
" 27	" 16	" 23	" 25
" 28	"	" 24	" 25
" 29	" 15	" 14	" 15
" 30	" 1	" 18	" 21
" 31	"	June 4	June 7
" 32	" 15	May 23	May 26
" 33	" 12	" 29	June 1
" 34	" 18	June 1	" 6
" 35	" 26	" 1	" 4
" 36	" 19	" 6	" 7
" 37	" 31	" 4	" 7
" 38	" 24	May 27	May 27
" 39	" 24	" 27	" 27
" 40	" 18	June 6	June 6
" 41	" 27	" 31	

J. WHITMAN.



ing in his communication intended to apply to any particular case, nor to any individuals, or words to that import. This statement was made after the said Probation est and his clique had chuckled and crowded over his "severe cuts" upon individuals, both before and after the publication of the said article. I make this statement, that the readers of your paper may know how to prize the statements of Probation est, and to inform that gentleman that any statement he may make in regard to my having made "misrepresentations," "a sum total of "illustrious predecessors," "knowing ones," "Superintending School Committee" or any thing else he may say, will be deemed unworthy of reply.

I regret sir, that the hatchet handle should have been presented to you, and that you, supposing it to be a bean pole, have pulled it up. Under these circumstances no blame can be attached to your editorship; but I think that justice to the parties requires that this or my former communication should be published, though I am aware of the objections to having the columns of such a paper as yours filled with private matters.

FACT.

Stokesville, May 30, 1842.

**SALE OF BLOSSOM AND HER Calf.**—We learn that Mr. Samuel Cady, of Woodside, Delaware, has sold his fine Durham Cow, Blossom, and her calf about 4 months old, for \$800. This, considering the times, is a good price, and we are gratified that he has been able to dispose of them on such advantageous terms. Blossom, there are but few, if any superior animals of her breed in this Country, or England, and her present proprietor may well feel proud of the acquisition he has made to his herd.—*Am. Far.*

## MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. \* \* \* The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sunk, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.—Everett.

### ANSWER TO THE QUERY RESPECTING THE BROKEN POLE IN NO. 17.

**RULE 1st.**—Divide the square of the distance given, by the length of the pole, the quotient will be the difference of the fragments, then to half the whole length of the pole, add half the difference, this sum will be the longest fragment, or from half the length of the pole subtract half the difference, and the remainder will be the shortest fragment.

Thus  $30 \times 30 = 900$  and  $\frac{900}{90} = 10$  and  $\frac{90}{2} = 45$   
 $50 =$  the longest fragment or  $\frac{90}{2} + 10 = 40$  the shortest fragment.

**RULE 2d.**—To the square of the whole length of the pole, add the square of the distance given, and divide this sum by twice the length of the pole, the quotient will be the longest fragment, or subtract the square of the distance given, from the square of the whole length of the pole, and divide the remainder by twice the length of the pole, the quotient will be the shortest fragment.

Thus  $90 \times 90 + 30 \times 30 = 8100 + 900 = 9000$  and  $\frac{9000}{180} = 50$  the longest fragment or  $90 - 50 = 40$  the shortest fragment. The rationale of both rules are the same, and are founded on that property of the right angle triangle, that the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the two legs, or, the square of either leg, is equal to the difference of the squares of the hypotenuse, and the other leg, in connection with the principle in geometry, that the rectangle contained in the sum, and difference of two lines, is equal to the difference of their squares, or that property of numbers, that the product of the sum and the difference of any two numbers, is equal to the difference of their squares.

In the above question we have one leg and the sum of the hypotenuse, and the other leg of a right angle triangle given to determine the triangle, and as the square of the leg given is equal to the difference of the squares of the hypotenuse, and the other leg it must equal the product of their sum, and difference, then if we divide this square by their sum the quotient must be their difference, and if half their difference be added to half their sum, this sum must be the greater number, or the hypotenuse of the triangle, and if we subtract half their difference from half their sum the remainder must be the lesser number, or the other leg of the triangle, which is rule 1st.

By rule 2d we divide the square of the sum of the hypotenuse, and one leg, plus the square of the other leg of the right angle triangle by twice said sum, the quotient is half this sum plus half their difference, which is the greater number or the hypotenuse, or, if we divide the square of the above sum, minus the square of the other leg, by the same divisor, the quotient will be the lesser number or the other leg.

### ANOTHER ANSWER.

**MR. HOLMES.**—I am much pleased with the introduction of arithmetic into your paper. The benefits to farmers and mechanics resulting from it must be evident to every one.

On receiving my paper this evening I observed a question which amounts to the following problem. Given the base and the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse of a right angled triangle, to find the perpendicular. I solved it by the following rule. From the square of the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse (whole height of the pole) subtract the square of the base, (distance on the ground), divide the remainder by twice the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse, and the quotient is the perpendicular, (height of the stump). Applying it to the example we have  $90 \times 90 = 8100$ ,  $30 \times 30 = 900$ ,  $8100 - 900 = 7200$ .  $90 + 30 = 120$ ,  $7200 \div 120 = 60$  the height of the stump.

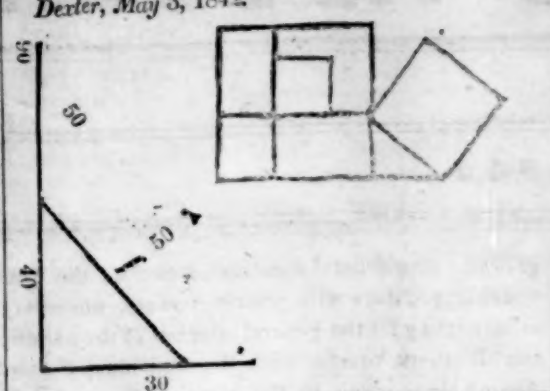
Now for the illustration or reason of the rule.—This is founded on the proposition that the square of the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the base and perpendicular of the same triangle; from which it will readily be seen that the square of the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse less the square of the hypotenuse is equal to twice the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse multiplied by the perpendicular, less the square of the perpendicular, or, the square of the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse less the square of the base is equal to twice the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse multiplied by the perpendicular.

Hence it is evident that after subtracting the square of the base as above, if we divide the remainder by twice the sum of perpendicular and hypotenuse or whole height of the pole we have the perpendicular, or height of the stump. Having found the length of one of the fragments, the other is of

course easily found by subtracting that from the whole length of the pole.

The accompanying diagram may aid in understanding the above illustration. E. H. H.

Dexter, May 3, 1842.



### The Right Kind of Politics.

We copy the following from the "United States Farmer." They are the words of "truth and soberness." We know there are thousands in our own State that are heartily sick of the demagogue and that has been practised for so many years by the leaders of all the political parties. Men, who are nominally members of one or the other side, and who vote upon that side which seems to them to promise the most good, but who nevertheless are strongly opposed to the ultraism which the hotspurs on each side exercise, are sick of seeing the good of the country continually sacrificed by each, and of that unyielding and reckless spirit which will make any thing and every thing bow, in order to grace the triumph of a faction.

### Party Politics Hostile to Legislation.

"I should consider," said an aged and intelligent fellow citizen, "that nothing more degrading could be said of me than to be called a party man—tantamount to a loss of the principal traits of character essential to a good citizen, and to a destitution of every emotion of genuine sympathy for my country." This observation from an individual, whose head seventy winters have whitened under varied place and circumstance, is entitled to consideration;—but when the same language is uttered by increasing thousands of every class and profession, we are called upon for an investigation. These thousands have already begun to weigh in the balance both the quiet and the noisy politician, and they have found a dead and anti-republican mass in the scale,—tested and ascertained by an adhesion to party.

It would be well if all among these thousands confined themselves to a comparison of the principles of party men with those strictly compatible with the good and the freedom of the country. But not a few of them, disgusted at the emptiness of party profession, worn down in struggling against a heartless monster, and deeply deploring the measures fastened on the country by its influence, are forced to bring into view the advantages of our republican institutions with those of the best regulated monarchies of Europe. We have been surprised at the frequency and boldness of these comparisons, especially among those who have adopted this country as a home for the quiet enjoyment of uniform laws and permanent policy. As often as such thoughts are forced into their minds by existing evils, so often will the foundations of our free institutions be disturbed and weakened. On party then let the guilt of degeneracy rest. Let not the politician suppose that he can tamper with the blessings which God has pleased to shower upon this land. Let him remember all nations are the offspring of God, and that other quarters of the globe may, with greater thankfulness, receive the boon of liberty, and labor with more honest intention to perpetuate it.

There need be no stronger evidence in this country of anti-republican principles, than to hear one exclaim, I have always adhered to my party. Such a one has lost sight of the great landmarks of free institutions,—has given his influence to elevate an interest supreme to that of our glorious constitution and of our Union,—not only as supreme, but in its tendency destructive of them. It is beyond all question, and universally conceded by those who are accustomed to attach ideas to names, that there have not been, for years past any settled, distinctive and uniform principles in the contending parties. It has not been possible for the most discriminating philosopher to analyze the principles of parties for the last twenty, ten or five years, and separate them into two distinctive classes; but on the contrary, he would find a heterogeneous mass of inconsistencies. At times there are wide and important differences, and to discover these, and act in accordance, is the great aim of the consistent patriot.

We shall now proceed to point out some of the evils of party organization, particularly in reference to legislation.

The reasoning, and discriminating power of the people is greatly injured. False premises and data are presented to them—the importance of all subjects is lessened or magnified—stronger and more frequent appeals are made to the passions than to the mind—party measures and ends are held up to the people more prominently than real objects of ultimate legislation—all preliminary meetings are held solely in reference to party, and not for pointing out the real differences and investigating them. The people thus move, not in the dignity of intellect, but by passion and by devotion to names more than to realities. Illiberality and prejudice are thus fostered, and ignorance perpetuated. Those candidates that are elected and sent to our legislatures are deeply imbued with this spirit, and go with the full impression that they will be sustained in any and every measure that tends to promote the interests of party. Hence the two parties in our legislative halls are like opposing armies. Discipline and tactics receive as much attention as in military life. If a law is proposed by a member of one party that is likely to be popular and productive of good, the other party will attach some odious appendage or some objectionable condition that will render it unpopular. Measures that bear directly on the welfare of the people, or that are designed to correct some universally acknowledged evil, will be sustained or rejected by a strict party vote. In fine, party spirit and party manoeuvring enter into, and are supreme in, the whole routine of legislation. All probabilities depend more on the strength of parties than on the merits of the question. The consequence is that the "glorious uncertainty" of legislation is becoming a proverb as much as that of the law;—and the people are the sufferers—dupes of their own agents, who are men of their own creation.

It is quite a general impression that the oppressive evils under which the country has groaned for a few years past, flowed from party legislation; and it is almost universally conceded that these evils could have been removed at much earlier day, had it not been for politics. The great struggle has been to fasten the authorship of these on the antagonist party, and to prevent that party from having the credit of carrying into effect those measures that would remove the burdens of the country, and place it in a condition of prosperity. Who is so blind as not to see that if the friends of Henry Clay, John Tyler or John C. Calhoun, should bring forward a measure that was most admirably calculated to relieve the people from distressing embarrassments, and open the most bright and cheering prospects of permanent prosperity, political capital would be made of it—that if it should be carried through Congress, and be hailed by a large majority of the people as an end of their oppression—who does not see that party men would labor to deprive the authors of its credit, and if possible, ride into power on its overthrow? Who does not see that a portion of those who direct party measures are deterred from no plans to defeat a measure, provided they can escape the responsibility of a disastrous failure and especially if they can throw the opprobrium on their opponents? Placing the motives of strict party men in their true light, nothing is more hollow and truly jesuitical—nothing more degrading to a noble mind, & insulting to generously confiding people.

It would seem as though no people under heaven could, or ever would be, better provided for the enjoyment of all the blessings of government than those of the United States; suitably and admirably divided into independent sovereign governments having cognizance of all local affairs, and general government for national purposes. We have no civil wars—no visitations of heaven to overthrow the councils of the nation, and yet we are distracted, unsettled in our policy, and presenting the strange anomaly of a people enjoying free institutions, and abounding in the productions of the soil and yet suffering for the want of employment, from the derangement of business, and the depreciation of property.

The farmer, above all others, is interested in a settled policy of government and permanent order of things. It takes seasons and years for his crops and stock to arrive at maturity. He will both plough and sow in sadness when he apprehends an unsettled state of affairs. It will afford him no pleasure to see his pastures whitened with the fleecy flock when no sound of the spindle propelling wheel can be heard on the mill streams. Yeomenry of the country rise and interdict politics in your legislative halls. Demand close application and industrious research from those whom you have selected and whom you pay to legislate for you. Trample under your feet political addresses and circulars from legislators. Confine them to the simple object of legislating for the public good. Send such men to your capitals whose enactments will come to you as the results of laborious and solemn investigation. While you are laboring in the sweat of your brow to obtain bread for your families, or to pay your legislators and to add to the nation, insist on having the consolation to believe that every thing that human wisdom and honesty of intention can devise to remove existing evils and to perpetuate your free institutions in all their purity, will be done by those whom you have selected for that sole and express purpose.

Regard as a wanton dereliction of duty the least attempt to elevate the measures of party above the legitimate objects of legislation. Mark the individual who thus insults you, and fasten on him the stigma of having disregarded the good of the public for the petty purposes of party. The President of the United States is universally thought to descend from his elevated station when he enters the political arena; and yet his duties are not more explicitly defined, nor a faithful discharge of them more incompatible with party strife than those of a legislator. We hope therefore, that the time will soon come when public opinion will be as much outraged by the manifestation of party spirit in the sacred halls of legislation as in the still more sacred desk.

### What of the times?

"HARD TIMES again!" says some well-conditioned, well-to-do grumbler at other people's grumbling; "shall we never have an end of this incessant cry of 'Hard Times'?" Truly, we fear not immediately. Our country is in debt Two Hundred Millions of dollars in Europe; this debt must in good faith be paid, and its annual interest alone requires a drain of Ten or Twelve Millions a year, upon the industry of the country. Many of the States are paralyzed and dishonored for the moment, yet their whole indebtedness will ultimately be paid, principal and interest. But neither can this be done, nor can our country extricate itself from domestic embarrassments and resume its onward march to greatness, without a decided change from the Public Policy of the last ten years. The arguments of all thinkers, theorists, economists, suppose this. One man traces all our evils to an inflated and vicious Paper Currency; another, to the overthrow of the National Bank; a third finds the cause in Speculation and Extravagance; a fourth, in excessive Commercial Activity and Over-Production in the principal branches of Industry, &c. The clear-sighted observer perceives that these various causes are not discordant, as they seem, but essentially one; the only difference being as to which is fundamental and underlies the others. All see that the Currency as it is, is unsound, deranged, and vicious; though some hold that this state of things would have been avoided if the National Bank had been preserved, while others consider that Bank tainted with the inherent vice of the Paper System, and as likely to aggravate as check the disorders which prevail.

All know that we—that is, a great many of us—have bought too much and lived too high, and incurred too much debt, and mistaken imaginary profits on speculative purchases for solid earnings—all know that we were once flourishing, are now prostrate, and need some decided change to restore us to Prosperity. All will see, too, that cursing that cannot be helped will not mend the matter. We are in debt as a Nation, as States, and as People. Many of our States have ventured rashly upon vast enterprises of Internal Improvements which they have not means to complete; whereupon they are deeply embarrassed, their faith dishonored, and

their debt increasing by interest, to no good purpose, when perhaps those very works would be worth to them three times the cost, and would pay interest forthwith, if completed. So of thousands of individuals, who are now reviled as bankrupt speculators for their undertakings which would have proved highly useful and lucrative, but for great and violent changes in the state of affairs, which they could neither avoid nor foresee. And the very men who now exult over their misfortunes and pronounce them richly deserved would have been the most eager to follow, the loudest to huzza in their train, had the wheel but turned the other way, and brought them up winners! This is a base world of ours!

But the question still recurs—What shall be done to restore General Prosperity? The instinctive, the inevitable answer is, *We must work more, produce more, earn more, and buy less, consume less, spend less. We must all strive to get out of debt, where we have formerly seemed solicitous only to get in. We must export more than we import, if we would honorably relieve ourselves from Foreign Debt; we must raise more Grain, make more Cloth, wear less Silk and drink less Wine, if we would remove our Domestic embarrassments.* So far, all must substantially agree. But it is idle to bid men work, when they can get nothing to do—to exhort them to produce when they cannot sell their last year's product at a living price. And this brings us at once to the great, the momentous question in: *What change in our National Policy will best promote the interest of the Laboring Mass, increase the demand for and reward of their Labor, and secure a ready market and fair reward to the products of American Industry?*

This inquiry comes home to the business and fireside of every laboring man—of every citizen who is not shielded by wealth from the danger of embarrassment and want. On the 1st day of July ensuing, a great change in the Tariff takes place, if not prevented by intervening action of Congress. On that day, all the duties collected on Foreign Goods imported into this country are to be reduced to the uniform horizontal rate of 20 per cent. on the value thereof. On many articles this reduction will amount to one-third of the duty now collected. Let us now state a few pertinent facts.

Throughout the past winter and present spring, Foreign Goods have been poured and are still pouring into the country on Foreign account, to an extent almost without parallel. This importation is invited by the low and still decreasing rates of duty imposed by our Tariff, and stimulated by the depression of Trade and Labor in Europe. While Laborers are famishing for bare bread, they are thankful for any wages, even sixpence a day. With Labor so reduced, it is manifestly easy to manufacture articles which do not suffer by transportation, and of which the value is large compared with the bulk, and sell them in our market below the prices of our own similar products. For instance, let us suppose that the average earnings of a shoemaker in this country are one dollar for a full day's work, while in France shoemakers may be hired for twenty-five cents, and leather-dressers in proportion. Who does not see that it will be easy to manufacture shoes in France, pay a duty of 20 per cent, and sell them here below the money cost of the American article? As of this, so of other Manufactures. If the fact that an article can be bought abroad for fewer dollars than would be charged for its production at home proves that it is the dictate of wisdom and sound policy to import it, then is it proved that every article of trifling weight, in proportion to its cost, of which cost labor is the principal element, should be bought by us from the work-shops of Europe, and not produced on our own soil. But is this a safe deduction? *How are we to pay for these manufactures if we import them? Is what is payment to be made? Not in Cotton, Tobacco, or Rice, surely; for we have already forced these upon the European markets till they are glutted, and the price of our great Southern staple is now lower than ever before. Not in our Grain, Beef, Pork, and other Free Labor products; for these are all substantially prohibited, except in times of famine, by the Governments of Europe. How, then, are we to pay for Fifty Millions' worth more of Foreign Manufactures?*

Let us glance one moment at the immediate effects of our easy encouragement to Foreign Imports. All through the winter European Manufactures have been pouring in upon us on Foreign account, rattled off at auction for what they would fetch, and the proceeds—a good part in specie—hurried off to London or Paris. This process has naturally depressed the value of all such Manufactures so rapidly that many mercantile houses in this and other cities, who have been doing a brisk business, throughout have been rendered irretrievably bankrupt simply by the fall in the price of their goods. At the same time our sound Banks, laboring under a constant and irresistible drain of specie, have been compelled to contract, and still contract their Circulation and Discounts, breaking many business men by the mere reduction of their accommodations. On all hands, we see bankruptcy, embarrassment, poverty. Such is a first effect of the reduction of the Tariff.

Its effects on our Industry have not been less disastrous. At the very time when our Domestic Trade is declining through the general prices and the anarchy in Exchanges, we see 5000 pair of French boots imported in one ship to Boston the very metropolis of the American shoe-trade. A French merchant tailor drops over in a steamship, picks up orders for six hundred coats from the dandies of Baltimore, and is off in the next steamer, to have the coats made in Paris from French cloth, and at prices which an American tailor could not live by. Meanwhile our American Manufactures, undersold through the cheapness of British paper labor, are preparing to give up business; several have already stopped; others will do so as soon as they have worked up their stock on hand, and many more if the further reduction of duty on the 1st of July goes into operation. We are assured that many of the principal establishments of New-England have had a consultation, and, finding that they must either stop business, rush upon certain ruin, or reduce the wages of their laborers, have very properly resolved to stop, as the least of impending evils.

"Very well," says a Free Trader, "let them stop!" "Who cares for those overgrown monopolies?" "Their owners are rich enough—or, if not, they 'can take the benefit of the

Bankrupt Law." Allow all this, and still the question faces us—What shall their Laborers do? How shall they procure bread for their families? How are our mechanics and artisans to live, if we buy our boots and coats in Paris, our cloths and cutlery in England? How shall we ever get out of debt at this rate? How resume our interrupted career of prosperity? And where shall our farmers find a market for their Grain, their Wool, and other products?

To us there seems but one practical answer to the burthen of these inquiries. We see no safe course but to REVISE OUR TARIFF AND PROTECT OUR HOME INDUSTRY. This will give employment to our Laborers, a market to our Farmers, activity to our Manufacturers, and stable, adequate prices to all kinds of Property. This will enable those who have property to convert it into the means of paying what they owe, and those who have skill or talent to find a ready market for it. A forty per cent Tariff would exert a mighty and instantaneous influence in restoring life and prosperity to our Home Industry. Why shall it not be tried?—*American Laborer.*

### The Necessity of Protection to the Farming Interest.

To the Farmers—particularly the Farmers of Dutchess Co.:

So far as I can perceive as a resident of the country, there appears a general indifference among the farming interest concerning the necessity of a protective Tariff; to sustain the Manufacturing labor of the country, denominated a Protection to Manufacturers, as if they were a class to be mainly benefited by such an act, and in which you were not interested. To illustrate the subject by a plain statement of practical facts, that you and all others may see, if they will take the trouble to read, I propose giving a detailed statement of the consumption of the products of agriculture by a Woolen Factory in this country, and of the great disparity in amount of investment, between agricultural and manufacturing capital, that you may form a correct judgment as to the necessity of a Protective Tariff on that branch of manufacture, and whether it is the manufacturer or the farmer that has most of a pecuniary interest at stake.

The duty on Wool for the past fifteen years has averaged about forty-eight per cent, which has for some years amounted to a prohibition (or very nearly so,) of all foreign Wool of a quality that came in competition with American Wool, the price of Wool in Europe being from twenty-five to fifty per cent, below ours, but not sufficiently low to import and pay duties, freight and other charges and leave a saving on cost—consequently little or none has been imported.

The duty on Woolen Goods, as laid by the Tariff during the same time, has averaged about forty-five per cent, but not over 2-3ds of that duty, during the greater portion of the time, has ever been collected—owing to fraudulent entries at the Custom Houses. The importation of woollens being mainly in the hands of foreigners, the result has been that the woolen manufacturers have in many instances become bankrupt; those who have sustained themselves have realized so small a profit on their capital, that it would not pay the wear and tear and depreciation of their establishments. The duty on woolen goods is now reduced to twenty-nine per cent, and on the 30th of June next, a further reduction takes place, reducing the duty to twenty per cent. How is it possible, if under a duty of forty-five per cent, the manufacturers have been only so partially protected, that they have not made a sufficient profit to make good wear and tear and depreciation of their establishment, that they can sustain themselves under a duty of twenty per cent? I prophesy, and time will prove whether I am a false prophet, that unless the duty is greatly increased above twenty per cent, there will not be one woolen manufactory in twenty in operation on the first of January, 1843. The surplus productions of European workshops will be poured in upon us under the twenty per cent duty—foreigners have wool and many other materials twenty per cent cheaper than we have, labor at least thirty-five per cent cheaper than here, their home market secured to them by prohibitory duties.

That you, the wool and grain growers of the North and West may have data on which to make up your minds, who is the party (the farmer or manufacturer) most interested in a Protective Tariff, I will give a detailed statement of the operations of one of your most important customers, at your own doors, denominated a "woolen manufactory," in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess county.

The Glenham Company have a capital of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, consisting mainly of a few acres of land, their factory buildings, machinery, water power, and dwelling houses for the operatives, their sole business is the manufacturing of wool into broadcloths, cassimeres, &c., they give constant daily employment to one hundred and seventy persons, men, women and children. The past year 1841, they used in their manufactory

178,000 lbs. of American fleece wool, which cost	\$73,800
3,500 gallons of olive oil, (on which the Government received a revenue of \$700, being a duty of 20 cents the gallon,) cost	4,000
770 gallons sperm oil	844
11,174 lbs. of soap	1,196
75,600 teazles	1,300
22,500 pelts	584
143 cords of wood	586
270 tons of anthracite coal	1,840
50 chaldrons Nova Scotia coal, (duty \$108)	450
6,083 lbs. indigo, (gov't revenue by duties \$900)	10,000
Dye Stuffs, viz: log-wood, alum, copers, madder, samac, &c. &c. (mostly foreign)	2,500
Sundries	4,500

Wages paid to the 170 operatives for the year \$40,000 |

Total

\$141,000
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Let us see the amount of agricultural capital now in requisition, which that manufacturing establishment requires to keep it in operation, and that furnishes a market for such agricultural investment:

I. To produce 173,000 lbs. of wool

will require the fleeces 66,000 sheep, at their present lowest value in Dutchess county, I put down at \$2 per head, is

11. To support that immense flock of sheep with winter fodder and summer pasture, I am informed by a sheep raiser, that not more than three sheep can be kept on an acre, consequently 22,000 acres of land will be the required quantity for their maintenance, at the lowest price that lands can be had in the county, which will support three sheep to the acre, I estimate at \$50 the acre, is

1,100,000

III. Not less than 500 persons are supported out of the labor of the 170 operatives, and consume weekly of the product of agriculture, of beef, pork, flour, butter, milk, eggs, cheese, &c. &c. at the lowest estimation, of the value of \$200 per week, for the year of 52 weeks, is \$10,400 per annum. Intelligent farmers tell me that it must be an industrious man, on a farm of 200 acres of fair average land, who can sell to the amount of \$800 per annum over and above the supply of his own family and work hands. To furnish, therefore, the supply for the manufacturers would require thirteen farms of 200 acres each, is 3,600 acres, which I estimate at \$70 per acre, is

182,000

IV. A further investment of agricultural capital is required to furnish the teazles, fire-wood, coal provender for team-horses, &c. &c. estimated at

\$1,422,000

Thus, one million four hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars is the agricultural capital now in requisition to supply the manufacturing investment of only one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

I challenge refutation on the foregoing statement of facts. Agriculturists, examine it closely and carefully, and then say who is most to be benefited by a protective tariff, which will enable that establishment to continue the operation, you or the manufacturer? Every woolen manufactory in the country in proportion to its extent, is alike the market for the agriculturist for his wool and his provisions. If that establishment is driven to a suspension of its operations for the want of adequate protection, it is quite probable that others will cease to operate from the same cause. Where, then, will you find a market for the produce of your Farms? Should the present Tariff law go into effect, which imposes a duty of twenty per cent, after the 30th June next, it will be utterly and entirely out of the question for the manufacturers of wool to sustain themselves for a single month against foreign competition, under so significant a protection. England will take your wool in pay for her broadcloths at 25 cents the pound, for the same quality you have been selling the past year at 45 cents, (wool being a raw material, she only levies one cent the pound duty, to aid her manufacturers.)

But your other productions, such as your beef, pork, flour, lumber, &c., are loaded with so heavy a duty, that it amounts nearly to a prohibition.—Flour now pays in England a duty of three dollars and a quarter the barrel. Very little if any of the products of your farms enter into the composition of a yard of foreign broadcloth; whereas, the American is almost wholly of American product and labor. The suspension of the woolen manufactory will throw out of employ a population, four-fifths of whom are women and children, who are incapable of agricultural labor. They who are now all consumers of agricultural products must, from necessity, become in part, producers, and add to the already overstocked market of the products of agriculture. What insane, what fatal policy, to consign our manufactures to destruction, and our women and children to beggary and want, (which will be the inevitable result) if the present tariff law goes into effect. If they are sacrificed, you farmers, when too late, will find that your interest must follow suit, for want of the home market the manufacturer now furnishes. Europe will not take your bread-stuffs, they raise enough for themselves.

Where, I will ask, are you to find a market for your productions now consumed by the manufacturing population, which have been thus far sustained by laws of protection, now about being abandoned, unless the farming interest will arouse to rescue them, and save their home market? If you believe in the truth of these remarks, let our representative be instructed to stand by our interests, against the Free Trade sophistry of the Southern Nullifiers. They have taken most especial care that their productions shall not be interfered with by the introduction of similar articles of foreign growth. Their cotton, rice, and tobacco are protected by prohibitory duties: not a pound of foreign cotton, or rice, enters into American consumption. If I have understood the votes our representative in Congress has recently given on the incidental reference of the Tariff question they have been against Protection, and hostile to your interests, and of the prosperity of the county and State he represents. If such are his views, I hope and trust that his constituents will see the necessity of instructing him otherwise, that Protection be sustained.

The agricultural and manufacturing industry of the North I consider in a most critical and dangerous position; our Currency prostrated, and but a shadow of a chance of being speedily improved; the nation as well as individuals heavily in debt to foreigners, and the main hope for better times must rest on a Protective Tariff. Protection to the manufacturing industry under which the nation has so signally prospered, began on the immediate adoption of the Constitution; and as a proof that protection was intended, the heading or caption to the first law passed in 1791 reads as follows: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported: and laws designed for protection have continued to be enacted ever since, recognizing protection. What conceivable folly, therefore, not to say wickedness, of some of the Members in Congress, to waste the time of the House at this moment debating the constitutionality of laws for protection? Those interests that have been the most thoroughly protected by legislative enactments, have been the most successful, viz: navigation, ship building, manufactures of leather, carriages, cabinet ware,



hats, coarse cotton goods, and a thousand other articles which the domestic producer has now furnished, excluding almost wholly the foreign article, and furnishing a large amount for export.

Meetings ought to be called in every town before it is late, to memorialize Congress so to adjust the tariff that every manufacturer is thoroughly protected. If the manufacturers are prostrated, the farming interest must also fall, so far, at least, as any profit on their industry is concerned.

The manufacture of iron, cotton, and in fact every branch of industry, is but the handmaid of agriculture. When they flourish, the agriculturist is most generally prosperous.

Feb. 1842.

\*In 1796 General Washington in his speech made the following remarks:—"Congress have repeatedly directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures; the object of too much importance not to insure a continuance of these efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."—Mr. Jefferson in his message of 1802, states "that to cultivate peace, maintain commerce and navigation, to foster our fisheries and protect manufactures, adapted to our circumstances, &c., are the landmarks by which to guide ourselves in all our relations." Other Presidents have held the same language.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**NEW PAPERS.**—We have received the *Brunswick*, a new paper published once per week in Brunswick, by T. McLellan & Co. Its appearance indicates that it is in good hands, and we hope that it will meet with a good share of patronage. Brunswick ought to support one paper.

**BANGOR GAZETTE.**—This is a new publication, published by Burdell & Fry, Bangor, once per week, and edited by John E. Godfrey. It is devoted to the promulgation of the principles of "the Liberty party." The editor is known in this State as a man of talents and industry. The miscellaneous department is filled with good selections, and the editorials show that the editor knows what he is about. Terms \$2.00 per annum.

**NEW WORK UPON THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND.**—We have received a copy of Rev. Mr. Pearl's work upon the Mind, recently published; designed for schools. We shall give a more extended notice of it in our next.

## THE BOUNDARY.

The Legislature of this State, convened at Augusta in special session, on Wednesday last in pursuance of the Proclamation of Gov. Fairfield. We copy the following letter of the Secretary of State to the Governors of Massachusetts and Maine.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, April 11th, 1842.

To His Excellency JOHN FAIRFIELD,  
Governor of Maine.

Your Excellency is aware that previous to March 1841, a negotiation has been going on for some time between the Secretary of State of the United States, under the direction of the President and the British Minister accredited to this Government, having for its object the creation of a joint commission for settling the controversy respecting the Northern boundary of the United States, with a provision for an ultimate reference to arbitrators, to be appointed by the Sovereigns of Europe, in case an arbitration should be required. On the leading features of a Convention for this purpose the two Governments were agreed, but on several matters of detail, the parties differed, and appear to have been interchanging their respective views and opinions, projects and counter projects without coming to a final arrangement down to August, 1840. Various causes, not now necessary to be explained, arrested the progress of the negotiation at that time, and no considerable advance has been since made in it.

It seems to have been understood, on both sides, that one arbitration having failed, it was the duty of the two parties to proceed to institute another, according to the treaty of Ghent, and other treaties; and the President has felt it to be his duty, unless some new course could be proposed to cause the negotiation to be resumed, and pressed to its conclusion. But I have now to inform your Excellency that Lord Ashburton, a Minister Plenipotentiary and special, has arrived at the seat of Government of the United States, charged with full powers from his sovereign to negotiate and settle the different matters in discussion between the two Governments. I have further to state to you, that he has officially announced to this Department that, in regard to the boundary question, he has authority to treat for a conventional line, or line by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such mutual considerations and equivalents, as may be thought just and equitable; and that he is ready to enter upon a negotiation for such conventional line soon as this Government shall say that it is authorized and ready, on its part, to commence such negotiation.

Under these circumstances, the President has felt it to be his duty to call the serious attention of the Government of Maine and Massachusetts to the subject, and to submit to these Governments the propriety of their co-operation, to a certain extent, in a certain form, in an endeavor to terminate the controversy already so long duration, which seems very likely to be still considerably further protracted before the desired end of a final adjustment shall be attained, unless a shorter course of arriving at that end be adopted, than such as has heretofore been pursued, and as the two Governments are still pursuing.

Yet without the concurrence of the two States whose rights are more immediately concerned, both having an interest in the soil, and one of them in the jurisdiction and government, the duty of the Government is to make no new course, in compliance with treaty stipulations, and in furtherance of what has already been done, to hasten the pending negotiations as fast as possible.

But the President thinks it a highly desirable object to prevent the delays necessarily incident to any settlement of the question by these means. Such delays are great and unavoidable. It has been found that an exploration and examination of the several lines constitute a work of three years. The existing commission for making such exploration under the authority of the United States, has been occupying two summers, and a very considerable portion of the work still remains to be done. If a joint commission should be appointed, and should go through the same work, and the commissioners should disagree, as is very possible and an arbitration on that account necessary, the arbitrators might find it necessary to make an exploration, and survey themselves, or cause the same to be done by others, of their appointment. If to these causes, operating to postpone the final decision, be added the time necessary to appoint arbitrators, and for the services, and the various retards and delays attending such operations, seven or eight years constitute, perhaps, the shortest period within which we can look for a final result. In the meantime, great expenses have been incurred, and further expenses cannot be avoided. It is well known that the controversy has brought heavy charges upon Maine herself, to the remuneration or proper settlement of which, she cannot be expected to be indifferent.

The exploration by the Government of the United States has already cost a hundred thousand dollars, and the charge of another summer's work is in prospect. These facts may be sufficient to form a probable estimate of the whole expense likely to be incurred before the controversy can be settled by arbitration.

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bitration; and our experience admonishes us that even another arbitration might possibly fail. The subject of this Government upon the justice and validity of the American claim has been expressed, at so many times, and in so many forms, that a repetition of that opinion is not necessary. But the subject is a subject in dispute. The Government has agreed to make it matter of reference to arbitration; and it must follow that agreement, unless another mode for settling the controversy should be resorted to with the hope of producing a speedier decision. The President proposes, then, that the Government of Maine and Massachusetts should severally appoint a commissioner or commissioners, empowered to confer with the authorities of this Government upon a conventional line, or line by agreement, with its terms, conditions, considerations, and equivalents, with an understanding that no such line will be agreed upon, without the assent of such commissioners. This mode of proceeding, or some other which shall express assent beforehand, seems indispensable, if any negotiation for a conventional line is to be had, since if happily a treaty should be the result of the negotiation, it can only be submitted to the Senate of the United States for ratification.

It is a subject of deep and sincere regret to the President that the British Plenipotentiary did not arrive in the country, and make known his powers, in time to have made this communication before the annual session of the Legislatures of the two States could be closed. It is a close, and he perceives and laments the inconvenience, which may be experienced from re-assembling those Legislatures; but the British mission is a special one; it does not supersede the resident mission of the British Government at Washington, and its stay in the United States is not expected to be long. In addition to these considerations, it is to be suggested that more than four months of the session of Congress have already passed, and it is highly desirable, if any treaty for a conventional line should be agreed on, it should be concluded before the session shall terminate; not only because of the necessity of the ratification of the Senate, but also because it is not impossible that measures may be thought advisable, or become important, which can only be accomplished by the authority of both Houses.

The time for the negotiation, in addition to the importance of the subject, and a firm conviction in the mind of the President that the interests of both countries, as well as the interests of the two States more immediately concerned, require a prompt effort to bring this dispute to an end, constrain him to express his sincere hope that your Excellency will convene the Legislature of Maine, and submit the subject to its grave and candid deliberation.

I am, with great respect,  
(Signed) DANIEL WEBSTER.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes, under date of the 10th, as follows:—

In my letter of last evening, I informed you of the arrival of Gov. Dorr and Messrs. Pearce and Anthony, of Rhode Island. They left in the cars this afternoon for your city, where I understand two commissioners, members of the President's cabinet, will meet on Friday next, and give a hearing to the two parties now at variance in Rhode Island. Each party is to appoint three delegates to represent their case before the commissioners, and Messrs. Dorr, Pearce and Anthony will appear in behalf of the constitutional party. Who will represent the charter party, I have not heard. It is rumored that the President, recommissioning conciliatory measures to both parties; that all causes of offence be removed—that the arrests be discontinued,—the Algerine law be repealed immediately, and a constitution of a liberal character submitted to the people. If these rumors prove true, and I have no doubt they will, there is a good prospect of settling the Rhode Island difficulties without the intervention of the great pacificator, Mr. John General Scott, who has been for some time on his way to give a hand in the adjustment of this revolution!

Other letters and rumors from Washington corroborate the statement in the preceding quotation. The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:—

I learn that the President has determined to institute a Commission to settle the Rhode Island question. Two members of his Cabinet, probably Mr. Webster and Mr. Upshur, are to go to Rhode Island. There are to be three commissioners of the Suffrage party, and three of the Charter Government. If the State Commissioners do not agree, the two members of the Cabinet, representing, on their part, the Federal Government, are to be the umpires. This proposition has been accepted by the Rhode Island members, and by the Suffrage Commissioners here. I further learn that the Charter Assembly can settle the matter at once, by passing a law calling another Convention, to frame a State Constitution,—but allowing persons to vote, without property qualification, for the members of the Convention. It is stated to me—but I do not vouch for it—that the Rhode Island Senators and members are disposed to go thus far—and the other party, as I learn, claim nothing more.

**LATEST FROM TEXAS.**—The steamship New-York arrived from Galveston last evening. We have letters by her from our correspondents in Houston and Galveston, and papers to and of the 31st inst.

Commodore Moore arrived here with the ship-of-war *Albatross*, and the *San Antonio* and *San Diego*. The left Camperdown on Thursday, the 28th ult., and the brig Wharton will follow them here in a day or two. The Government of Yucatan has suspended, for a time, the monthly stipend to our navy, for want of funds; the last payment was partly raised by a contribution of the civil officers of the Government, from their salaries. Commodore Moore has given that Government the highest satisfaction for the services of the navy. They have now two brigs and two schooners of their own, under Commodore Sarazan, out on a cruise off the Mexican coast.

The Congress of Yucatan was convened on the 17th ult., and granted extraordinary powers to the President, on the 19th, in case of invasion.

The people of Yucatan are determined to continue the war against Mexico at any hazard. Mr. Lubbock, one of the Santa Ana forces who escaped from Mexico, arrived in the *San Antonio*. Santa Ana has embodied 35,000 troops, destined for Texas and Yucatan, and purchased two merchant vessels at Vera Cruz for transports.

The contract of the Mexican Government for building two iron steamers in England, which failed for want of funds, has been renewed, and they are to be completed immediately.

The church has given Santa Ana all property held by them in *more main*, amounting, as is estimated, to \$15,000,000, to be applied to the prosecution of the war against Texas. He has also made a forced loan of 80,000 doubloons from the priests of Puebla.

General Houston and his cabinet are at Houston. The archives of the Government are in Austin, and there, the citizens of that place say, they shall stay.

The President has proclaimed that persons acting in the United States as the agents of certain "committees of vigilance and safety," and receiving contributions and aids to assist in forwarding and sustaining emigrants to Texas, are acting without the semblance of authority from him.

The President desires that all means heretofore contributed for the cause of Texas be placed in the hands of the Government agents to principal Texas agent at New Orleans, and a duplicate report to the Secretary of War, at Houston.

There are now 1000 men at Corpus Christi, and 300 men at Victoria, all under arms, and anxious to give battle to the enemy. [New Orleans, Piquette.]

## CONGRESSIONAL.

The Summer preparation having been made, says the Globe, both Houses set to work in earnest last May. The House of Representatives took up the Appropriation bill, (and did what they have not done before, during their present session) went to work upon it like men.

"The Senate took up Mr. Berrian's bill, taking from the States Judicial cognizance of crimes com-

mitted within their borders, when a foreign power seeks to interfere with it." This bill is introduced, as will be seen at a glance, to prevent any further collisions between State and Federal Authorities; such for example, as resulted from the McLeod affair in New York.

In the course of the debate Mr. Buchanan took strong ground against the encroachments of the Federal power, upon State Rights. He insisted on the interference of the President in the Rhode Island case, and protested against it.

The Globe says in reference to Rhode Island that we have little doubt that this invasion of State rights and popular rights, by the Administration at Washington, will be brought up in Congress in such a way as to elicit, in a decisive manner, the views entertained by the Representatives of the people, and of the States of the Union, in regard to it.

In the House—May 10.—Mr. Lowell presented the petition of E. D. Green, and 501 other citizens, of Washington County, Maine, for an appropriation of \$1,000,000, for a military road along the Eastern frontier, from Houlton, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of Peter Talbot, and 62 other citizens of East Machias, Maine, for a repeal of the act of Congress of May 20th, 1830, in relation to the colonial trade, and the re-enactment of the navigation laws of 1815, 1820, and 1823; which was laid on the table.

Also, the petition of Eliakim W. Hutchings, of Castine, Maine, for a pension, on account of wounds received during the last war; which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Nothing of public interest was transacted in the House on Wednesday of consequence done.

In Congress (May 12.) nothing of consequence was done. Mr. Linn called up the resolution to refund to Gen. Jackson the \$1,000,000 fine imposed on him, for declaring Martial Law at the Battle of New Orleans; which was discussed at length, but no action was had upon it.

**Lead.** The St. Louis Era of the 30th ult. states that the quantity of Lead received in that city from the upper mines since the opening of the navigation, is 140,000 pigs, or nearly ten million of pounds. The average price of lead at St. Louis is \$3.25 per 100 pounds.

JOHN M. NILES has been elected a senator of the United States, by the Legislature of Connecticut, in place of Mr. Perry Smith, whose term will expire next March.

Judge Kent of N. Y., on Thursday, pronounced the decision of the court, in the case of Colt, against a new trial.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Holmes at Philadelphia, recently convicted of manslaughter, was denied by the court. Only a few scatters of the Wm. Brown, has been denied and the prisoner sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six months and a fine of \$20.—The Court might have sentenced him for three years and to pay a fine of \$1000—but gave a light sentence by reason of the remarkable and extenuating circumstances of the deed.

The dwelling house of Mr. Justus Hamlet, at Solon Me., was consumed by fire on the 7th inst.

**WISCONSIN AND STANLEY.**—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, under date of May 12, states that "Mr. S. left this city last night for Baltimore, in company with his friends, expecting to meet Mr. Wise and his friends tomorrow in the field. Mr. W. was untimely arrested by the civil authorities this afternoon, and cannot fulfill his engagement."

**"FLORIDA WAR ENDED."**—The Florida war is ended sure enough, this time. Halsek Tustenugge and his band have been driven from the country, and the Indians remain out, who are expected to surrender, and will, doubtless, surrender soon. Thus has closed one of the most disgracefully managed Indian wars known in the history of the country.

## MARRIED.

In Oxford, Mr. Charles P. Fuller to Miss Abigail Swift.

In Henrieville, Lower Canada, Mr. David Owen, of Bath, (formerly of Montgomery, Ala.) to Miss Elizabeth Chamberlain, of Henrieville.

In Belfast, Mr. Malachi Nickerson, Jr. to Miss Hannah Littlefield.

In East Edgington, Mr. Daniel S. Broad to Mrs. Mary Jane Burdell.

In Troy, Mr. Simon Waterhouse, of Detroit, to Miss Clarissa Waterhouse.

## DECEASED.

In this town, on Friday last week, Miss ELIZA ANN FLOYD, aged 26 years. In the death of this amiable and virtuous young lady many are called to mourn for one who was every way worthy of their affection. But she rests in peace. Pain and sickness and sorrow are known to her no more. She has received a final release from all the ills of life.

She trusted in the living God, and was enabled to say with the Psalmist, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." "How calm was the evening of her life! In what a smiling serenity did her sun go down! When flesh and heart failed, how reviving was the remembrance of an all-sufficient Redeemer! How cheering the well grounded hope of pardon, and peace with God through Jesus Christ!—How did this assurance the anguish and sweeten the bitterness of death! What is honor with her trophies of renown? What all the vain pomp of the world? Can they inspire such comfort; can they administer any support in this last extremity? Can they compose the afflicted thoughts, or bury up the departing soul amidst all the pangs of dissolution? The followers of the Lamb shall be pleased and triumphant, even at their last gasp. "God's everlasting arms are underneath" their fainting heads. His spirit whispers peace and consolation to their consciences. In the strength of their heavenly Savior; they quit the field, not captives but conquerors; with "hopes full of immortality."

"I would not be a stranger still  
To that celestial place,  
Where I forever hope to dwell  
Near my Redeemer's face!"—*Com.*

**OBITUARY.**—Death is always instructive. His entrance into a neighborhood and a family is a solemn lesson to survivors. Their wisdom always is to listen to the voice of God. The grace of God strikingly manifested in death, is a series of lessons and grateful acknowledgments. Though too much confidence is often placed in death bed repentance, yet there are cases, during the last sickness, especially if it be protracted, when good evidence may be given that repentance is genuine, that faith is sincere, and that a good hope through grace has been attained. But how undesirable. Who would wish to die with a hope, which has not been proved by *properly well as adversity.*

Eleanor Warren Sears, who departed this life, March 28, 1842, having almost completed her 22d year, though her health was somewhat impaired, at the time she was awakened to a view of her perishing condition as a sinner, yet she had no alarming apprehensions that her indisposition would have a fatal termination. Hers was not a death bed repentance, for she was not upon her bed. Nor was it the expectation that she had not long to live, which aroused her mind to the consideration of her eternal interest. She took a serious retrospect of her life. Deeply convinced of her utterly lost and ruined state, as a transgressor of the holy law of God, she entertained a humble sense of her own wickedness. When her mind was evidently disquieted, she declined any disclosures of the subject of her solicitude. Afterwards however she was very ready to communicate. Those representations, which the scriptures give of the deceptiveness and desperate wickedness of the human heart, she saw were true in her own case. She laid hold on the hope set before her in the gospel, and receiving Christ Jesus as the Lord her righteousness, the sur-

render of herself was entire and unrevoked. Truly, "she found rest to her soul." Christ's "yoke was to her easy and his burden light."

"The change in her feelings towards the character of God did not arise from a mere difference of opinion respecting his character. She now loved the same character, the same attributes and the same manifestations of his perfections, which she formerly disliked. Justice was to her a very lovely and shining trait in his character. She could scarcely decide which of the glories brightest shone, the justice or the grace." All unrevoked men are described in the Bible as being enemies to God. They are called upon to be reconciled. They hate his justice, truth and faithfulness; and especially the sovereign manner in which he displays his grace. By embracing very different views of his character, they may be greatly delighted with what they conceive to be his character, without any change in the affections of their hearts. In such cases, the change takes place in God, or rather, in their views of God, and not in themselves. Eleanor's change was in her heart and not in her opinions of God. This was manifest by the change in her feelings towards many other objects. She loved the society of those Christians, whom she had previously disliked. She loved her bible; prayer, satisfaction in christian conversation, and prayer. She greatly enjoyed them. Her mind was so stayed upon God, that she had much peace. Though her health declined very gradually, she gave up the hope of recovering many months before her decease. She looked forward without any dismay, and generally with pleasing and sometimes with nearly ecstatic anticipation. She was not always certain, that her heart had been renewed by the grace of God; still she clung to Christ. The peace of her mind was depicted on her face. On beholding, you could scarcely make it appear, that you were with one wasting away with disease. The deceitful glow of the hectic was upon her cheek, and a placid sweetness beamed forth in the expressions of her countenance. She was unusually cheerful. The spirit of God had shed the benign influence of the gospel over her heart. She renounced the world, not because it had mocked her hopes, so that she turned from it with a morbid disgust; but because she perceived in God and heavenly things, beauties and glories infinitely superior. Her views were unusually clear, discriminating and scriptural. She discerned the broad difference between mere sympathetic excitement and feelings produced by deep and abiding convictions of truth and duty. She felt for the needy and the distressed. A spirit of compassion was kindled in her breast. The only desire to live, which she expressed, was that she might honor God, and show the sincerity of her attachment to the cause of Christ. In her greatest sufferings, she was patient. No complaints escaped her. She thirsted for God, longed for his ordinances; but quitted herself that she should soon be with her Savior. She enjoyed the revival of religion to a high degree. As she heard of its progress, a glow of animation would light up her whole countenance, and speak the gladness of her heart. Her desires and prayers for the conversion of others, especially for the young, were ardent and persevering. She prayed for her friends with an importunity, which could scarcely be denied. May her prayers be heard, her counsels and admonitions be heeded, and all those who ever heard her, pray to meet her in that glorious world of purity and blessedness, which she rejoices to have reached.

D. THURSTON.  
Will Christian Mirror and Zions Herald please copy?

**BRIGHTON MARKET.**—Monday, May 9, 1842. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)

At market 320 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 450 Sheep, 1250 Swine.

**PRICES.**—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices for a like quality were sustained. A few extra \$5.75 and \$6. First quality 5.50 to 5.62; second 5.00 to 5.50; third 4.50 to 5.25.

*Working Oxen.*—No sales noticed.

*Cows and Calves.*—Sales at \$2.24, 28, and 30.

*Sheep.*—Lots were sold from \$7.75 to 4.50.

*Swine.*—Lots to peddle from 3-12 to 3-34 for Sows, and 4-14 to 4-34 for Barrows; large Barrows 4c. At retail from 4-13 to 6c.

**Wanted Immediately.**  
AN APPRENTICE to the Printing business at this office.

**Milinery and Dress Making.**  
MRS. BENJAMIN has the pleasure to inform the friends of Warrenton and vicinity, that she has established herself in the village, in a shop formerly occupied by Miss Dismore, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, and assures them that no exertions on her part shall be wanting to give them satisfaction, both as to her work and punctuality.

She has just received the latest New York and Boston fashions for Bonnets and Dresses, and every article in the newest style.

Winthrop, May 29, 1842. 6x20

**Clocks! Clocks!!**  
For Sale by EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.  
Winthrop, April, 27, 1842.

**Important to Farmers.**  
THE MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been in operation over five years, has paid all its losses, (amounting to about \$700) without recourse to assessments.

**OFFICERS.**—N. Pierce, President. I. N. Prescott, Chandler. J. M. Heath, Monmouth; Joel Small, Wiscasset; Solomon Lathrop, Lewis & N. Frost, Littlefield; Directors. A. Starks, Secretary. C. J. Fox, Treasurer.

Amount of property insured, about \$1,200,000  
No. of Policies issued, about 2,500  
Amt of Premium notes in deposit, about \$50,000  
Cash on hand; \$10,000  
This Company insures dwelling houses, household furniture and barns, (in the country only) against fire for the term of four years.

Jona. M. Heath, I. N. Prescott and A. Heath, Monmouth; Oliver Bean, Redfield; Sam'l Wilson, Peru; Oliver Prescott, Vassalboro; Wm. W. Holmes, Richmond; B. G. Prescott, Phippsburg; Benj. Hatch, Dresden; are authorized Agents for this Company.

Per Order JONA. M. HEATH, Agent.  
Monmouth, April 22, 1842. 416

**Lime, Plaster and Shingles.**  
For Sale by EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.  
Winthrop, April 27, 1842.

**Lewis' Arabian Hair Oil.**  
ADAMS, Bellingham.

**INFORMATION** respecting the virtues of this highly esteemed Oil, was obtained of an Arabian, and after successful experiments, the subscriber is induced to bring it before the public, fully assured of its intrinsic value and its ability to sustain itself among the numerous competitors for public favor. It cures the Hair when it is thin; restores the color when faded; restores it when dry, and restores it to a healthy state. In cases of recent Baldness where the roots of the hair are not entirely dead, it will invigorate them and produce a new growth, and is a preventive to Baldness. It is a labor saving looker, as the hair will keep in its place longer, and look better than if otherwise washed with Soap or Potash. Ladies' Puffs and Curles, and every kind of artificial Hair, Locks of hair kept as mementos of friends are much improved by it, and will keep a great length of time by occasionally applying it. It is a pure and natural article without any mixture. Prepared and sold by the Sole Proprietor, SAMUEL ADAMS, Bellingham.

Sold also by J. E. Ladd, Augusta; C. P. Branch, Gardiner; Washburn & Co. Belfast; Little, Wood & Co. Winthrop; G. S. Carpenter, Augusta; J. J. Miliken, Farmington. 6x52

**Notice.**  
A GREAT variety of NEW GOODS, just received, and for sale by the subscriber, at prices as low as can be found in Kennebec, quality being considered. E. WHITMAN, Jr.  
Winthrop, May 4, 1842.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
A large assortment of Fresh Spring Goods as can be found in Kennebec, and will be sold as low, at retail.

**Cheap lot of Dry Goods.**  
4000 yards PRINTS from 5-12 to 30 per yard.  
200 yards splendid M. De Laines.  
100 " Printed Lawns.

Fig. and plain Alpines, Silk Shawls, &c. Yaks, M. De Laines Shawls & Handkerchiefs, Mohair 1-2 Shawls and Gloves, Men's black silk and pocket Handkerchiefs, Ladies white and colored Cotton Hosiery, &c. white and black Silk and Cotton Gloves, &c. light drab and black Silk for Dresses, Umbrellas, and so on.

**ALSO,**  
A beautiful lot of VELVETEEN for Gents Summer Coats and Pants.  
**14 ps Broad Cloths.**  
Blue, black, brown, mixed, drab, green, blue black, olive, &c. different qualities and prices.

**ALSO,**  
A good assortment of CASSIMERE & SATINETTES, Brown Sheetings and Drillings, Indigo and mixed do.

Together with a good assortment of SUMMER CLOTH for boys wear.  
400 Rolls PAPER HANGINGS, Looking Glasses, Crockery and Glass Ware. Just received and for sale at the Brick Store, by STANLEY & CLARK.  
Winthrop, May 12, 1842.

**Buckfield High School.**  
THE Summer term in this institution will commence on Monday, May 28, and continue eleven weeks. Tuition, board, &c. as heretofore. Per order of the Directors.  
May 3, 1842.

**The Plow**  
To which has been awarded the GREATEST number of Premiums!

**Boston Agricultural Ware House, and SEED STORE.**  
Quincy Hall, South Market Street, Boston, by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

Connected with their long established and well known Plow and Agricultural Tool Manufactory, at Worcester, Mass.

Their long and devoted attention to the improvement and manufacture of Plows, with their practical and experimental knowledge of Plows and Plowing, together with the adoption of their peculiar machinery (not yet used by others) for depositing manure, and the use of the wood part of the plow, enables them to offer to the FARMERS and DEALERS those of a superior and of the most approved construction, and a greater variety than can be obtained elsewhere, among which are those adapted to all kinds and conditions of soil, and modes, seasons, and principles of plowing and culture throughout the United States; they were the first who lengthened and otherwise so improved the form of the Cast Iron Plow, that it takes up the furrow-slice with the greatest ease, bearing it equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mould-board—drawing it over flat, with the least possible bending and twisting, and preserving it smooth and unbroken, creating very slight friction, and of course requiring the least power of draft. Their castings are composed of an admixture, (known only by the manufacturer,) of several kinds of superior iron—it is this which gives them so much celebrity for superior strength and durability.

Within the last year [1841.] they constructed and added to their assortment four sizes of Ploughs peculiarly adapted for turning over Green Sward, (and have termed them the "Green Sward Plow") which were proved at several of the Plowing Matches in Sept. and Oct. in Massachusetts, and other States where they received the universal approbation of agriculturists, and the Committees, and where were awarded the first, and in all thirty-one Premiums for the best work performed by Ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

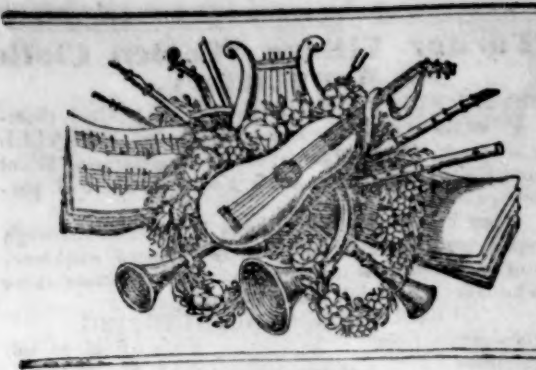
The American Institute, at their Fair, held at New York, for the whole Union, and the Massachusetts Charitable Association, at their Fair, held at Boston, each awarded to Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Medals for the best and most perfect Plows; and at many Plowing Matches, Fairs, and Exhibitions in Massachusetts and other States, Diplomas and the highest premiums have been awarded to their Ploughs, by the Committees, and the universal approbation of their performances, by the congregated practical Farmers.

At the Plowing Matches of the Agricultural Society, in the justly celebrated Agricultural County of Worcester, in 1837, '38, '39 and '40, all the Premiums for the best work in the field, were awarded to competitors using Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Plows, and although their Plow failed to receive the award of the Mass. Society's premium, at the trial at Worcester, in the Autumn of 1840, they nevertheless, had the higher satisfaction of seeing all the (nine) premiums for the best work in the field, carried off by nine different ploughs, made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, running side by side, competing for the premiums with the same Plow that was awarded the Mass. Society's premium; and it is here worthy of remark, that the said nine premiums were awarded by the same committee, who performed the trial, and who were the judges of the merits of the Plows, and who were selected from different parts of the county, and appointed by the Trustees of the County Agricultural Society.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason have at considerable expense imported from Scotland, one of Smith's Deacon's Subsoil Plow, the only genuine plow of the kind in the U. States, and the only kind approved in England or Scotland, from which they are now making the same kind so simplified and modified and at such reduced prices, (preserving the principle entire,) as renders them adapted to the use of our own Country, and they are strongly recommended by scientific Agriculturists.

Cultivators, three sizes—Harrow, various kinds—Churns, most approved—Grain Cradles, New York patterns—Seed Sowers—Corn Planters—Corn Shovels, several kinds—Hoops, a large variety—Shovels—the best manufactory—Spades, large and toy—Transplanting Tools—Ladies' Weeding do—Saws, of various kinds—Straw Cutters—Field Rollers—Grass Shears, French pat.—Burder Shears, French pat.—Garden Rakes and Lanes—Picks and Mattocks—Tree and Root Scrapers—Ridgers and Slices—Bark Mills—Forks—Saw Horses—Garden Rakes—Hay Knives—Axes and Hatchets—Patent Axe Handles—Curry Combs—Sieves—Vegetable Cutters—Scythe Scaths—Scythes, of various kinds—Scythe Rifles, Dutch's patent—Scythe Stones—Ox Yokes and Bow—Ox Balls—Revolving Horse Rakes—Hand Rakes—Anti-Friction Rollers—Strip Scrapers—Grind





## POETRY.

Original.

### CONSOLATORY VERSES.

Come cease your sighs and banish fears  
Earth is not all a vale of tears,  
True, at times, in it there's woe  
And bitter tears will freely flow,  
But as the payment of our toil;  
And 'tis a truth that all must know  
That have existence here below,  
They nothing have but what is earned,  
They nothing know but what is learned.  
Labor from their earliest breath  
Their portion till they sleep in death.  
Besides to those in addition  
Are evils of their condition  
By far too numerous to name,  
Their passions strong, their reason lame,  
And from this fruitful source of woe  
What floods of bitter tears will flow.  
Men's passions strong, their reason lame,  
What can their raging fury tame?  
Yet of the earth do not despair  
There's much in it that's good and fair.  
In its cold clime joys have their birth,  
Joys spring among thy scenes on earth.  
Learn then thyself to understand,  
And earth's best joys wait thy command.  
Come, cease your sighs and dry your tears,  
Seize on these joys and banish fears.

SENECA.

Winthrop, April, 1842.

Original.

### THE HAPPY MAN.

Happy he who lives a country life  
Devoid of fear and darning strife,  
Who owns a pretty little farm,  
Whom nature's joys and charms  
When winter's hoary power fails,  
Sweet as Arabia's spicy gales  
Comes the genial breath of spring  
And lovely birds that sweetly sing  
How sweet to him the vernal morn  
Which nature's beauties fresh adorn,  
He scents the early garden flowers  
Blooming the open fragrant bowers.  
How royally he strides afield,  
What luscious fruits his orchards yield!  
And since there can be such a thing,  
He's independent as a king.  
The food upon his rustic board  
Is what the palace can't afford;  
And Nature, always in the right  
Vouchsafes to him an appetite.

SENECA.

Winthrop, 1842.

### REQUIEM.

I see thee still!  
Remembrance, faithful to her trust,  
Calls thee in beauty from the dust;  
Thou comest in the morning light—  
Thou'rt with me through the gloomy night;  
In dreams I meet thee as of old,  
Then thy soft arms my neck enfold,  
And thy sweet voice is in my ear,  
In every scene to memory dear  
I see thee still!  
In every hallowed token round,  
This little ring thy finger bound—  
This lock of hair thy forehead shaded,  
This silken chain by thee was braided;  
These flowers, all withered now like thee,  
Beloved, thou didst call me to me;  
This book was thine—here didst thou read—  
This picture, ah! yes, here indeed  
I see thee still!  
I see thee still;  
Here was thy summer noon's retreat,  
This was thy favorite fire-side seat;  
This was thy chamber, where each day,  
I sat and watched thy sad decay;  
Here on this bed thou didst lie,  
Here, on this pillow, thou didst die;  
Dark hour! once more its woes unfold—  
As then I saw thee pale and cold,  
I see thee still!  
Thou art not in the tomb confined,  
Death cannot close the immortal mind.  
Let earth close o'er its sacred trust,  
Yet goodness does not in the dust,  
Thee, oh Beloved, 'tis not thee,  
Beneath the coffin lid I see;  
Thou to a fairer land art gone—  
There let me hope, my journey done,  
To see thee still!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The White Satin Dress.

BY MRS. S. BROUGHTON.

'My dear Charlotte,' said Mr. Milman, 'I have brought you the pattern you wished, but I know not how I shall pay for it. I really fear I shall go to jail for it.'  
'Father! father!' said the astonished girl, 'What does this mean? I would never have asked the dress if I thought you could not afford it. Indeed I cannot wear it now, I am sure I could not dance a step in it. Do dear father take it back.'  
'Oh, no Charlotte, it will perhaps look niggardly if I can afford you a new dress at your birth-night ball. Besides you told me you thought you had none that would be proper for the occasion.'  
'I did, said Charlotte blushing deeply, 'but I now remember that Aunt Amelia told me so, and said the Misses Wiltons were to have new satin dresses richly trimmed with heavy pointed lace, and were to have pearls in their hair. I did not think of asking so much, but aunt said she thought I ought not to be outshone by every one, so I made my request for the dress, which I now feel was dictated by vanity, tainted with envy.'  
'With the dreadful prospect of your imprisonment before me, papa, indeed I cannot wear it,' and the utterance of the gentle girl was checked by tears.

'I was desponding when I said that. Times may improve, I feel more cheerful now. Heaven will bless my endeavours for the happiness of so good a child. Now dry your tears, love, and I will send aunt Amelia to you before night, and you will be all ready for the ball in good time.'  
'Nay, but father, this is not necessary for my happiness. No one will love me better for this display of my father's hard earnings, and I feel that my heart must be sadly out of tune if its serenity could be disturbed by the lack of a little splendor.'  
'Well, keep it dear, at any rate, feel a sort of affection for this dress, since it has shown me that character of my child in so lovely a light.'

Mr. Milman was an industrious mechanic in a thriving village some twelve or fifteen years since, when the citizens of the Empire State were liable to be furnished with solitary lodgings at the public expense when unable or unwilling to pay their debts. His wife had been some years dead, and the expense of course greatly enhanced, yet he always sustained good credit, and till within two years of the time of which we speak, he had kept an equal balance with the world. But the expenses of his family increased, while his health failed by constant labor, and he saw the shadows gathering over his path, now no longer lightened by one who had been as the polar star to the wanderer on the pathless deep. Yet it was very bitter to think of adding to the weight of care that already rested on the heart of his beloved child; for since the death of her mother she had supplied her place in so kind a manner that they scarcely knew the loss of their maternal guardian. She was now nearly eighteen, and it was for her birth day fête that she had asked the dress.

Charlotte was walking out that evening, and overtook two little girls who were sobbing bitterly. She kindly enquired the cause of their grief, when they told her that their mother was sick, and as she could not pay the rent, the landlord would turn them out of the house they lived in the next day. They had just returned from pleading with him, but could not soften his heart. Charlotte requested to accompany them to their mother, and entering a poor looking house a little remote from the village, she saw a scene of misery that awakened the deepest sympathies of her benevolent heart. The interior was dilapidated and cheerless, seemingly destitute of every thing for comfort. On a low trundle bed lay the mother, apparently unconscious of their entrance; her raven hair strayed in disorder over her pallid brow, and the small spot of crimson upon the cheek contrasted strangely with the sunken eye and deathly paleness of the emaciated features. The girls knelt by the couch, and kissing their mother whispered to her that a stranger had come to see her. Charlotte approached the invalid, and tenderly inquired after her health.

'Indeed I am poorly,' murmured the sufferer.  
'Pray, how long have you been ill?'  
'It is two months since my health failed, but I kept on working for a while, as I had nothing to depend upon for support but my labor. The last winter was very hard, and I was obliged to sell every thing even to my bedstead, for fuel and rent. And continual hardship reduced my strength a severe cold two months ago left me in this decline.'

'God only knows,' said she after resting a moment, 'what is to become of my poor suffering children.—The grave will soon spread its quiet pillow for me, but they must struggle on beneath the shadow of penury's dark wing; yet I ought not to distrust the care of Him who heareth the raven's cry, and tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb.'  
'I trust you will be restored to health and some happy days with them yet,' said Charlotte, as she stooped to arrange the miserable pillow. 'You are hardly comfortable, my dear madam, will you allow me to send something for your use until you are better?'  
'Thank you, and I sincerely thank heaven too, that one so young and beautiful has had the best of all gifts, kindness of heart. But I fear there is little of comfort left me in this world. And calling her little girls to her, she learned the failure of their mission. Charlotte tried to comfort the poor woman in her distress, and whispered words of hope—bidding her to trust on a few days and all might be well.

'Alas!' said the poor woman, 'it is for young and untried hearts to be cheered by illusions of hope.'  
'I am young, but not altogether untried,' said Charlotte, 'and I know that dependency makes my troubles worse than they would be, if sweetened with cheerfulness and hope.'  
'Ah, yes but my dear girl, you never knew real sorrow. Your heart is yet young, and the world seems fresh and fair, gilded with the rainbow hues of fancy; and if a cloud overshadows your path you eye rests before it a moment on its frowning blackness, before it reveals again in the calm beauty of the azure dome that appears through some opening rift. Your heart has not become so worn and weary by the bleak storm of adversity as to be almost alike unheeding of the scorn or sympathy of mankind. I have suffered too much to be elated by the one or depressed by the other. I shall soon be away from it all. For myself it is pleasant to fadeless splendor beyond the dark wave of death, where sin can never breathe upon the unfolding blossoms with its withering influence, nor sorrow, disease and death follow in its fearful train. But my poor, hapless orphans, what will become of them?'  
Charlotte in vain tried to soothe her grief, and begged her to compose her mind and take some refreshment. But she found there was nothing that could be nourishing to the poor invalid, in this miserable abode. Here was wretchedness, real heartfelt sorrow and privation, by the very way-side of plenty and happiness; and it was unrelieved not from want of delicacy in those around, but because a delicate pride in the poor woman had concealed her wants under a show of contentment, till the springs of life were giving away beneath the pressure of mental and bodily suffering.

Charlotte then inquired the amount due the landlord, and found it to be six dollars, and for this little miserable amount the poor family were to be deprived of a home. She started for home with a sad heart, reflecting upon the suffering of those she had just left, and wishing in vain that she had some means for their relief, when on turning a corner she fell in with the fashionable Mrs. Lucy.

'Good evening, Charlotte, we were just

speaking of you, and envying your good fortune.'

'Indeed, madam, I cannot imagine what incident of my good fortune can invite to envy, unless it be good health and spirits.'  
'Well, those are certainly admirable accomplishments. Only look at Emma now. Her eyes are like sunbeams in April struggling with tears, and really, Charlotte, you look somewhat tender-eyed yourself. Pray what has caused mists that gleam upon your eye-lashes, my dear?'  
Only the power of sympathy,' said Charlotte, 'but what can be the matter with Emma? With such an abundance of fortune's favors, and such indulgent parents, I cannot divine the cause of her sorrow.'

'O, she is very unhappy at her disappointment.—We have tried every shop for a satin dress, but you have had the last pattern that was in the village, and there is no time now to send away as your party comes on so soon.'

'You are a good girl, really, and if you would sell it to me I would give you a good bargain. But then you would not, I am sure, for there is a rich gentleman come to the village, and bought the widow Morton's farm, and he will be invited of course.'  
'Of course,' said Charlotte smiling, 'but what of that? It can be no concern of his whether I am poorly or richly clad. Rich people are generally too well satisfied with themselves, to notice the girls of a poor girl like me.'

'Well, if you are willing to part with it, I will give twelve dollars, the price of the pattern, and two dollars besides for your kindness in obliging Emma. The Misses Wiltons are determined on producing an effect, and it would be really mortifying to see them so completely eclipse Emma, and before strangers too.'  
'I am not the only one,' thought Charlotte, 'whose vanity leads to folly and extravagance.' The bargain was soon made, and Emma gaining her speech with the gratification of her vanity, gave Charlotte a thousand thanks for her kindness, and bidding each other good evening, they retired to their homes, one to dream of her splendid ball dress and anticipated conquests, and the other to rejoice in possessing the means of comforting the dying widow and orphan children.

The next day dawned brightly, and Charlotte arose with a glad heart, preparing the morning meal in haste, she sallied forth in pursuit of her benevolent purpose. She thought the sun had never shown so sweetly before, and the beams that strayed through the shrubbery as she crossed a little stream on her way, seemed dancing gaily on the grass-plot, and playing at bo-peep among the beautiful flowers, and the brook itself had never rang its chimes so musically before. She did not know that the wires which gave forth all this melody were vibrating in her own heart; and that gratified benevolence was the seraph minstrel whose magic touch was thrilling the silvery cords whose mysterious music tones are but stray notes, detached chimes of that anthem, whose full, harmonious symphonies roll over from the angelic harps that surround the throne of God.

Charlotte rapped lightly at the door, and was admitted by a lovely, intelligent looking girl; on whose features rested a shade of sadness; but it seemed so blended with unassuming patience, that the beholder could not fail to perceive the young spirit had been moulded under the influences of those principles that kindle the undying flame upon the innermost shrine of the heart; the pure altar-fire of love and devotion, which, purging the soul from the dross of false pride and undue ambition, teaches it to look for happiness where alone it can be found, namely, in the paths of virtue and piety. The poor woman had passed a restless night, and was much exhausted, and it would seem that Charlotte had anticipated this, for she had brought her some refreshments. After partaking of some nourishment the sick one was able to sit up a little, and thank her visitor for her kind attention. 'Heaven has bestowed upon you a kind heart,' said she, 'may you never feel its warm affections crushed by the heartlessness of a selfish world, or blighted by the chill blast of penury and desolation.'

The lady whose name was Warner, informed Charlotte that she was a widow. They had formerly possessed a good property, but her husband had sold all and gone to the far West, where he procured a large tract of land and had commenced improvements preparatory to moving his family there, when he became a victim to the fevers of the climate. Mrs. Warner wrote frequently, but could learn nothing satisfactory, and finally received a letter informing her, that that the title under which her husband purchased, was not good; so she was left penniless to struggle along life's thorny way, with none to protect her save Him who is the orphan's father and a widow's God. I am now alone in the world save the young orphans,' said the mother as she put back the tresses from the fair brows of the little girls who were kneeling by her side. Tears of joy glistened on Charlotte's face as she bestowed on the sufferer her gift; and saw the expression of gratitude that enlivened her pallid features.

'You are an angel of mercy,' said the suffering one. 'Language is too poor to speak the emotions of the heart. I can never repay you, but He who planted in your heart the principles of active benevolence, will be ever near you to shed upon your spirit the radiance of life.'

Having arranged everything for the comfort of the poor woman as far as circumstances would admit of it, Charlotte returned home, promising to call again soon.

A few evenings after this saw a joyous party assembled at Mr. Milman's in honor of his daughter's birth day.

We need not stop to describe the decorations or illuminations of the house. Every one loved Charlotte for her unpretended goodness, and were happy to tender their homage to her this evening as queen of the festivities. The Misses Wiltons were there splendidly attired, their fine auburn tresses beautifully contrasting with the costly gems that sparkled amid their dark glossy luxuriance; and we will not say that Charlotte's vanity did not give her a slight twinge as Mrs. Lucy entered with her languishing daughter, who might pass for a very handsome girl had not every feature betrayed the studied effort at producing effect. But poor girl, she dare not smile except as her mother had taught her to train her pretty phiz before a mirror, which sometimes made the smile too late to appear quite natural. She almost gave way to a sight of regret as she looked upon her splen-

did ball dress, and queried in her mind as to what her father would say to her when he saw her in plain muslin; but Mrs. Lucy at the same time sighed quite audibly, and turning to Charlotte asked if Mr. Elmer were said to be one of her party. 'I do not know,' said she 'he is not here, I presume papa invited him.' The dance had been some time begun when a plain, but elegantly dressed gentleman entered the room, and after the usual ceremonies, took a proffered seat beside Mrs. Lucy, with whom he was slightly acquainted, she having managed to procure an introduction since his recent abode in the village.

'Who is that beautiful girl in the dance?' inquired Mr. Elmer, after a pause in the conversation, 'that one so simply attired in plain muslin, with the white rose in her hair?' She seems the personification of cheerful goodness.'

'That is Miss Milman, said the superfine lady, biting her lip with vexation. 'Emma my love, will you take the fan? The heat is oppressive. I do not wonder you decline dancing.'

The tutored damsel smiled languidly, and by mere chance raised her beautiful eyes with deliberate timidity to the gaze of the stranger. It was plain from Mrs. L's satisfied look that he regarded her with admiration, for she was really a lovely girl. But his gaze was soon carelessly withdrawn, as if those features lacked lustre of expression that might radiate upon the mirror he carried in his heart. He was a noble looking man, in the prime of manhood. The expansive brow was finely marked, and was the mirror of all the noble qualities that dwelt in his breast. A shade approaching to sadness rested on his features. He had returned to his native land after a long absence; to find the household hearth deserted and his once happy circle of relatives dead or dispersed he knew not where. We acknowledge he was in search of a wife, even as the sagacious Mrs. Lucy had divined; but he sought not wealth or superficial accomplishments, but a true kind heart, on which his own might repose its cares, and lavish its wealth of affection. Just as the self-satisfied Mrs. Lucy had begun to congratulate herself upon the certainty of Emma's producing an impression upon the rich stranger he remarked, 'It is long since I have danced, and I have a great mind to join the fantastic measure. May I presume upon your favor for an introduction to Miss Milman?' It was with ill-concealed chagrin that she presented him to Charlotte, and saw him lead the dance with her, plainly clad as she was, while her own petted idler was left to languish in her well worn delicacy of appearance.—The truth was, her mask was too exquisite not to excite suspicion, every motion and look so guarded, one would have thought 'her very pulses beat by book.'

'I wonder where Charlotte can be going?' said Mrs. Lucy as she was fanning herself in Mrs. Wilton's parlor, at sunset, a few days after the party.—'I see her passing every day at about the same hour. I should hardly think she could find time to leave work every day to ramble, being so penurious as she is.' 'Penurious!' said Mrs. Wilton, 'I thought her a generous hearted girl. I believe she is the only one who could fulfil the arduous duties of her station.'

'I know she is sadly tied to drudgery, poor thing; perhaps that may be an excuse for her miserly turn. Why, do you know her father bought her a satin dress for her birth day gift, and as I was regretting I could get none for Emma, she offered me her's for an advance upon cost of two dollars.'

'That argues a singular lack of taste in one of her age,' said Mrs. Wilton, 'but what could she want of money?' 'What does any miser want of money but to look at? I should be sorry to see my Emma so devoid of sentiment as to sell the gift of her parents. It so happened that Mr. Elmer was enjoying a social chat with Mr. Wilton at the farther part of the room, yet he evidently heard the conversation, as it was intended he should.

A shade of painful dissatisfaction passed over his fine features for a moment, for he could not but perceive that malice dictated her speech. And it produced a contrary effect in him that she intended, for it awakened in him a slight interest in behalf of Charlotte, as he wished to know what secret cause existed for this display of unkind feeling. He was however a stranger, and could not hope to learn the text book of the school of scandal at present.

'I am told there is a desolate lady near the village,' said the apothecary one day, as he entered a store, 'who is suffering severely from want and disease. Indeed it is thought she is near death.'

'And are there none to relieve her wants?' asked Mr. Elmer with surprise.

'She has no friends that I know of,' said the prim apothecary, who prided himself upon having the most refined and sentimental daughter in the village; for Mrs. Lucy had often prefaced her demands for money with the information that Emma's taste was so refined, and her mind so exceedingly sensitive, that she positively could not bear contradiction.'

'No friends!' exclaimed Mr. Elmer, 'will you please to direct me to her residence?' Mr. Lucy with a somewhat mortified air gave him the directions, and he started in pursuit of the victims of poverty. He rapped at the miserable abode and was admitted by a lovely girl upon whom he gazed with more than ordinary interest for a moment, and then took a proffered seat. The little girl retired to another room and soon Miss Ann Wilton came out, and passed the compliments of the morning.

'I am glad to find myself preceded by an angel of mercy to this place. Will you be so kind as to make use of this for the benefit of the poor woman?' said Mr. Elmer, as he handed her his purse.

'I fear, sir,' said the lady, 'that money can avail little with her. We had the advice of a physician this morning, and he thinks she can survive but a short time.'

'Is the sick woman a friend of yours?' asked Mr. Elmer.

'I have never seen her, sir, till within a few days, except at church.'

A low moan from the inner room caught their ear, and Ann hastened to the bed-side of the sufferer.—Just then Mr. Elmer took up a will worn bible that lay on the table, and on opening to the records read with uncontrollable emotion first the marriage of his parents, then the birth of Lucy Elmer, and five years later the birth of Frederic Elmer. Upon another leaf was the marriage of George

W. Warner to Lucy Elmer. He stepped to the door and in great agitation asked, 'What is the name of this poor woman?'

'It is Warner sir.'  
'God of heavens!' said he sinking into a chair, 'she is my sister, my only sister, and the strong man bowed his head and wept like a child. 'Tell her I have come,' said he after a few minutes, 'tell her her brother wants to see her.'

Kindly as possible the gentle girl informed Mrs. Warner of her brother's return. For a while she seemed scarcely to comprehend her, but soon her eye flashed with unusual radiance. 'What did you say?' she almost shrieked, 'did you say Frederic had come back?'

He rushed into the room and knelt by the low bed. 'Indeed I have come, Lucy, and your own brother shall cheer and protect you from all sorrow that human aid can avert.' She looked with wild intensity into his face for a moment, and murmuring 'it is he!' fell fainting upon her pillow. Long and heavily was her swoon, and when she revived a little, she faintly inquired, 'Has not Charlotte come yet?' Has the only friend of my loneliness deserted me?'

'She cannot come to-day,' said Ann, 'for her little brother is sick. But here is your brother, Mrs. Warner, he is holding your hand.'

'Lucy, Lucy, can you not speak to me,' said the agonized brother. She raised her languid eyes to him, and returned his pressure feebly; but strange shadows were gathering over that loved face; the eye grew dim as it gazed, one flash passed over the pallid features—the smile waned chilled by a fearful pang; a shudder, a faint gasp for breath, and all was over. Frederic Elmer held the hand of his sister's corpse.

The neighbors were immediately summoned, and the last sad office for the dead performed. The poor little orphans wept sadly, and could not be comforted, until their kind benefactor came in, when they ran to her and mingled their tears with hers. They had known no other friend but her, for their mother came in order to get needle work; and it is well known the poor make few acquaintances. It was a sad day for Mr. Elmer, when the grave closed over his loved sister. He had left his early home for health, he had obtained it; and the first draft that was made upon it after his return to his native land was for the burial of his sister, who had been his guide and companion.

Mr. Elmer took the children home to his own house, but he soon learned that little girls were a sad plague to a bachelor. They would run away, and he was very often obliged to go to Mr. Milman's and fetch them home. At last the idea occurred to him, that it would save time if he could persuade Charlotte to come and live with them altogether. Elated with this sagacious thought, he called one fine evening and requested Mr. Milman to walk with him. Ann Wilton was there, and gave him a most mischievously intelligent look. She had told him the story of Charlotte's sacrifice, and hinted to him at the time, her suspicion that another dress must be had, and that his purse must pay the bill.

She was right, for in less than a year Charlotte stood the blushing and beautiful bride of Frederic Elmer. And he obtained what was of more value than riches, a kind and sympathizing wife.

## POPULARITY—A DIALOGUE.

Scene in a Lawyer's Office.

Enter a Quaker;  
Lawyer—Well, Thomas, how is thy health. I am glad thee has taken the trouble to call.  
Quaker.—I do not trouble men of thy profession very often, but I have called this afternoon to pay over money to thee. As we friends do not believe in training men in the art of killing folks systematically, they oblige us to pay for the enjoyment of our principles; and I understand that thee is the—I forget what military people call it—the man who receives the commutation money.

Law.—Yes, and I wish I could get off as cheap as you do; whereas it costs me ten times that sum besides eight or ten days drilling every year. But what renders the task more unpleasant, is the reflection that always arises when I see the banner flying, and hear the drums beating around me, that the object of all this preparation is to train us in the art of destroying each other. And then I always think of the peaceable settlement of Pennsylvania, by Penn. My grandfather was a Quaker, and I have always admired their plainness of dress, simplicity of language, and pacific sentiments. In short, Thomas, I have often thought that if we were all Quakers, society would resemble the state of our first parents in Eden.

Qua.—We shall never be all quakers so long as so many of us are hypocrites, and so long as hypocrites have so much influence. If thy grandfather was a Quaker, I am sorry thee has so degenerated from thy ancestors. The scriptures thee professes about military duty, condemn thee; for thee must be strongly deluded by the devil to violate thy conscience at so great an expense. Thee speaks our language very flippantly and admire our dress. Thy ordinary dialect, and thy fashionable blue coat, figured vest, and gaudy watch establishment, are incontestable proofs of thy sincerity. Thee eulogizes Penn. I have heard thee eulogize Napoleon as highly. I have observed the duplicity thee uses for popularity. Thee reads a sermon for the Presbyterians in the morning, when they have no preaching. Thee goes in the afternoon and leads singing for the churchmen. In the evening thee goes to the Universalist meeting. Thee adores the immersion of the Baptist, the camp meetings of the Methodist, and plain dress and language of the Friends. I will tell thee thou reminds me of my brown horse. I once employed an honest Irishman to labor for me. I sent Patrick out in the morning to catch my brown horse. Now the brown horse ran in a pasture in the middle of which there was a quail pond. Patrick was gone a long time, and at length returned with the beast, after having chased him several times round the pond. 'Well Patrick,' said I, 'on which side of the pond did thee catch the horse?' 'Troth,' said Patrick, 'and I found him on all sides.'

## STANLEY & CLARK

KEEP constantly on hand, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES, HARD WARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c. MEDICINES, PAINTS, & DYE STUFFS, &c. At the Brick Store, Winthrop.

## Full Blooded Berkshires.

I have two litters, nine in each, of beautiful Berkshire pigs out of the sows I at home every first and second premiums at the last cattle show. Gentlemen wishing to supply themselves are invited to call or transmit their orders, with the assurance that their pigs are not to be found here or elsewhere. Their price is one week, and five weeks, and a sow of ten months, also, a boar of six months, and a sow of ten months, supposed with pigs, both full blooded, and of sale at reasonable prices. A. NOUSE.  
Hallowell, May 5th, 1842.

## Owen Dealy, Tailor.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Winthrop and vicinity, that he has just received the New York spring and summer fashions for 1842. O. D. would say to all those who patronize him, that their work shall be faithfully done and warranted to fit. One or more girls wishing to learn the trade will find a good chance, and two good coat makers wanted. Cutting done at short notice and warranted to fit. Winthrop, April 25, 1842.

## Call and Examine.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Carriage business at his shop in Winthrop village, where he keeps on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of Wagons and Sleighs. Having fitted up a shop for ironing, wood work and painting, he is able to repair Carriages at short notice. He will give particular attention to Carriage and Sign Painting. Having had some experience in the above business (and not a little), he believes he can give good satisfaction to those who may patronize his call. All work shall be done promptly for the pay—no mistakes. May 5, 1842. E. W. KELLY.

## Important Work.

Now In Press, and will shortly be published, a New and Improved Dictionary of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES. BY ANDREW URE, M. D. F. R. S. &c. Illustrated with 1,241 Engravings!

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind, ever published, and is a book not only admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—  
1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to enable them to guard against the bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and vicious routine.  
2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalers, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.  
3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to students of these kindred sciences.  
4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claims.  
5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the points and subtleties of the law which are so apt to give rise to litigation.  
6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or crush one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, interested chiefly in intellectual Culture, a view of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in sections, in sections, transformations of matter, to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important branch of Manufacture, are given from the best, and usually from Official authority, at the end of each article.  
The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in now brevity type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at 25 cents each, on delivery.  
To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.  
To suitable Agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be procured with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 125 Falmes street, New York.

To every editor who gives this advertisement entire twelve insertions, we will forward to order, one copy of the whole work provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchmen, New York, 129-2.

## The Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co's Cast Iron Ploughs.

HAVING improved our facilities for making our CAST IRON PLOUGHS we are enabled to offer them manufactured in a superior style, and from the best materials at reduced prices. These Ploughs have been long and extensively used in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and are universally acknowledged to be the strongest and most durable Ploughs in use.—Every part of the wood works being the best of western White Oak.

We have no inducement to use any but the best of timber, as our contract with the person who supplies it, is to pay for none but the best, leaving us to be the judges as to quality. We are thus particular in calling attention to the timber of our ploughs, from the fact that there are many kinds of Ploughs for sale made of red oak. We are aware that there is an objection sometimes made against buying Cast Iron Ploughs from the fact that the iron wears out, and the Ploughs have been long and extensively used in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and are universally acknowledged to be the strongest and most durable Ploughs in use.—Every part of the wood works being the best of western White Oak.

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## 10 Tons Assorted Iron.

ENGLISH Wagon Tire, Spike and Nail Rods, Nail Plate, round and square, of all sizes. Just received and for sale by

STANLEY & CLARK.

Thompsonian Medicines.

For Sale by EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.

Winthrop, April 27, 1843.